# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

### Cross-Examination of Henry C. Bowen.

### The Arbitration to Settle Tilton's Claim.

### HOW IT WAS CONDUCTED.

### Bowen Contradicting Some of Beecher's Testimony.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1875.

The room in which the scandal trial is proceeding was as full this morning as at any time almost when Mr. Tilton, Moulton or Beecher were on the stand. The defendant, Mr. Beecher, and wife, were in their usual places in the van of the Plymouth church party.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock Henry C. Bowen took the witness chair, and his examination was continued by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I saw Mr. Beecher nearly every Sabbath prior to the 26th of December, 1870; Theodore Tilton and his affairs may have been the subject of conversation between us; on the 1st of January, 1871, I told Beecher of my

**Intention to Dismiss Tilton**

from my paper; I called at Beecher's house on the evening of the day I saw Beecher at Deacon Freeland's, and saw Mrs. Beecher, her husband was not present; I did not reply to Beecher's letter of January 2d.

Mr. Fulle ton read passages from the letter, and questioned witness as to the stories to which Beecher alluded.

Witness said that Beecher said there were stories in circulation affecting Tilton's moral character; he told me of them, but I don't remember them. Mr. Beecher asked me if I was his friend, and I told him I had no unfriendly feelings toward him; I did not say to Beecher that I would stand by him as a friend; I made calls with friendly feelings, but I did not manifest them in any other form than I have mentioned; these feelings remained throughout the interview, and were not altered.

Mr. Fullerton said: that was all he had to ask the witness.

**Cross-Examined.**

Mr. Evarts cross-examined the witness. He handed him a letter and an envelope, and the witness said: I believe this is the letter and envelope that I took to Beecher; it bears marks of having been opened and closed; I have no recollection whether it was open or closed when I gave it to Mr. Beecher. This letter had been two or three hours in my possession when I delivered it; I got it from Tilton, at my house; no person was present when it was given me; there was an appointment at my house with Tilton that morning; it was made by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Tilton on the Saturday before; I think I told them I would be at home all of that day, and would see them when desired; I remember they said they would call on the morning of Monday; they came early in the forenoon, I think before eleven, and may have stayed two hours, or more; the topic of conversation was almost entirely that for which the interview was made; Mr. Johnston left before Tilton, at twelve, and Tilton a little later. I wrote

**A Note to Deacon Freeland**

that day, but have no copy of it; I do not believe I made a copy of it; I sent this note to Freeland immediately after the gentlemen left; I think it was between twelve and two; I received an answer a few moments after the messenger returned; I did not see Freeland or Beecher; the message was brought by the messenger, who was my son, John Elliott Bowen; it was four or five in the afternoon when I went to see Beecher; I do not recollect if I saw any person at Deacon Freeland's house except Beecher; I have no recollection of seeing a servant, who opened the door; I do not remember whether this interview was in gaslight or daylight; I occupied the front parlor; Freeland's family consisted of his wife and other members; I cannot tell how many; the folding doors were closed when I went in; I think I stayed there about half an hour or a little longer. I do not remember if, when I got there, there was any person waiting for me; I do not remember any gentleman waiting to see me as to my conversation with Beecher, nor do I remember the conversation with the gentleman before I went to see Beecher; I did not remember seeing Eggleston during the

**Bowen Contradicting Eggleston.**

Eggleston was one of the co-editors of the *Independent;* when I received the letter of January 2 from Beecher, I read it and kept it; I do not think that it struck me that the letter contained

**A Different Version**

of the story of my interview with Mr. Beecher than really occurred; on Saturday, December 31, I told Tilton of my intention to terminate his connection with the *Independent;* I told Tilton of my intention in the *Union* office; I then left; I believe Tilton left after me; I do not remember seeing him at the *Union* office after that. Later in the day I sent him a formal notice of his removal.

Witness handed Evarts two papers, which he said were notices of the removal of Tilton from the *Independent* and the *Union*, and which Evarts read in evidence.

Witness continued: I believe I received answers to these notes from Tilton, but am not certain; I have an impression that I received some reply in writing; I was entirely solvent at that time and have been ever since; I have no recollection on the subject of admitting that I owed Tilton any renumeration for the canceling of the contracts; I paid other claims to Tilton, amounting to between $2,000 and $3,000; they were sent to Moulton; I do no think Moulton left the power of attorney with me then.

Mr. Evarts here read a receipt given to witness by Tilton for a check of $7,000, and the witness said that this receipt was given by Tilton on the evening the arbitration was made, and the check given him. About this time I was shown a galley proof of the *Golden Age* article, and I believe it was shown to me by a person with whom I talked about the arbitration. I do not remember who the person was. I think I named Claflin on

**The Arbitration Committee.**

I did not understand who Tilton named. I do not remember when I heard the names of the three arbitrators named; never before the evening of the arbitration did I see the text of the tripartite agreement. It was after this I heard about the letter of the Woodstock letter two or three days after my settlement with Tilton. It was dated June 16, 1873. This letter was returned to me. After the settlement I never asked for its return, nor did I expect it. It was

**A Surprise**

to me when I received it. It was Claflin who brought me the tripartite agreement. It was left with me, and not immediately signed. It was left at my office in New York, and signed, I think, next day. I cannot fix the day it was left with me. The paper which was left with me was changed, and after it was changed I signed it. (Shown a paper.) This is not the paper which was left with me and signed on the next day. I cannot state how soon after the paper was signed I saw me. The other parties signed, but I believe it was a short time. I was informed two or three days before

**The Meeting of the Arbitrators**

when they would meet. It was stated to me they would meet at Moulton's in the evening. They did meet on April 3d. I cannot say from whom I received the notice, but think it was from one of the arbitrators. I went around to the meeting with Mr. Storrs. When I got there I do not remember who was there. I do not remember if Tilton or Moulton were there. For aught I know, when I got there with Storrs there may have been parties there. When I assembled there we shook hands all around. This was in the back dining room of the parlor floor. I cannot repeat what was said then, nor have I any recollection of it. The arbitrators gathered about the table, and I asked what was to be submitted, and they said the difference between Tilton and myself, and I said that I would not go a step further until a submission of the matter was made in writing. Moulton drew up a submission, and Tilton and myself signed it.

**Tilton's Claim.**

Tilton then submitted his case to the committee, claiming a certain amount. In substance, he said: "I claim seven thousand dollars," and gave certain reasons for claiming that amount. He said that by the cycles of the contract he claimed about seven thousand dollars. At this moment I did not remember that he said anything else. I said to the arbitrators that in my view there was no legal claim on the *Independent* or *Union*, and that I would leave the whole matter with them. I do not remember saying that there was no claim for that amount, but I may have said there was no legal claim. After these statements were made we went into the front parlor and left the arbitrators to themselves. Tilton and myself went into the front room, Moulton, I think, went up stairs.

**The Arbitrators' Decision.**

We were there about half an hour before the arbitrators announced their decision. The folding doors were then opened, and we were invited to go back. The award was then announced, but I do not remember what was said or who announced it. No statement was made to me by Claflin that all the papers were to be signed and the tripartite agreement signed. Nothing of this kind occurred. There was nothing said out of which this statement could occur. I remember the conversation, but it did not take place among all the parties in the room. I do not remember them separating into knots or groups in the room, though they may have done so. Claflin may have said this out of my hearing, but I do not think it was said in the presence of the arbitrators. This room where the arbitration took place was a large room, about fifteen feet by seventeen, I should think.

A recess was here taken.

After the recess Bowen's cross-examination was continued. Witness said: The subject of the award was not announced in form. I will state positively that nothing of the kind in relation to the burning of the scandal papers was said there. Nothing was said about the tripartite agreement until after the settlement.

**The Woodstock Letter.**

Mr. Evarts read from the testimony of Storrs and Claflin in relation to witness asking for the Woodstock letter, and the witness said: Nothing was said to me about this letter, nor was there any conversation about it. I got this letter the next morning. On Saturday night, when I made the Monday engagement with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Johnson, there were present at the office some of the editors of the *Independent*—Mr. Speer and Dr. Eggleston. I do not remember Dr. Eggleston coming to my house that night and found Mr. Tilton and Mr. Oliver Johnson there. I do not remember Dr. Eggleston coming when I was putting on my boots, and saying if Tilton is as bad as we thought, he

**Talks Exceedingly Well.**

I do not remember telling Mr. Eggleston to go down and see a lady about something I told him, and report to me the result. I do not remember telling him that I had a letter, tapping my pocket, from Tilton to Beecher. I do not remember that Mr. Eggleston returned from the lady's with a message, or that I told him that I had been to see Mr. Beecher, and he was a good friend of mine and Mr. Eggleston's, and that he had said Mrs. Tilton was

**A Saint on Her Way to Heaven.**

and Mr. Beecher had said horrible things about Tilton. But I would not swear that this did not occur. I wrote a note to Mr. Freeland asking him if he could appoint an hour for an interview. The only answer I got was "Yes," or "I will attend to it." I think I named four or five o'clock in the afternoon. I went there at a certain hour, but I am not certain that Beecher was sent for. I think he was there. I gave him the letter from Tilton. He read it and put it in his pocket. I asked him what reply he had to make, and he said "The man is crazy." He asked me if I was friendly to him, and I answered that I was not unfriendly. I went there with a friendly spirit to him, and so told him. He asked me if I knew anything about

**The Troubles in Tilton's Family.**

I said I heard something about him, and not about the family particularly. He said he or his wife had received some letters from the West from Mrs. Tilton, which he would like me to call and see next morning. I was to call and see his wife. I said I did not care to call then. I referred to matters between me and Mrs. Beecher, but he said he would make that all right, and I promised to go there next morning. After this we talked about Tilton. Some facts and names of women were mentioned which were strange to me. I had known some of the names by reputation. I said I was aware that there were damaging reports about Mr. Tilton in that relation; I only alluded to them in a general way, and told him some things I had heard. I said I had reasons which induced me to sever his connection with the paper, and said these stories told me by Mr. Beecher were new to me and a surprise to me, coming, as they did, after his removal. Beecher gave me no opinion as to what I should do, as I already had decided to remove Tilton. My mind was made up without Mr. Beecher, and he did not change it. Mr. Beecher urged me to come to his house and hear the contents of these letters or paper, and I believe this was all.

**An Interview with Mrs. Beecher.**

I saw Mrs. Beecher the next day, and had about half an hour's interview with her. I do not think I saw Beecher. On New Year's day I made an ordinary call on him. I stated to him that on the previous Saturday I had severed Mr. Tilton's connection as correspondent of the *Independent* and editor of the *Union*. I do not think any other parties heard this. I was one of the founders of Plymouth church, and am connected with it still. The sale of pews took place on the Tuesday following the Monday on which I made my New Year's call.

**Re-direct Examination.**

I do not know what became of the draft of the tripartite agreement which I refused to sign. I handed it to Mr. Claflin, but I do not know where it now is. The words stricken out are as follows: "I declare that these charges, imputations and innuendoes are without any foundation in fact, to the best of my knowledge and belief." What is substituted in place of this in lead pencil is as follows: "I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. H." At the time of the arbitration I did not know anything about the existence of what has been known as the apology, the letter of apology. I did not know anything at that time of the charge which Mrs. Tilton had made against Beecher in writing. I did not know anything of the existence of any charge which Mrs. Tilton had made against Mr. Beecher at that time.

**Another Rebuttal.**

John N. Longhi, a man employed by Delmonico, testified for the plaintiff in reference to a room in which the colored witness Woodley said Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull lunched. His testimony was to the effect that there was no restaurant on the upper door at the time Woodley swore he saw Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton lunching there.

Adjourned.

**Bowen Contradicting Beecher.**

The Brooklyn *Argus* says of Bowen's testimony: Mr. Bowen contradicts Mr. Beecher on two of the most vital points of the case. Which is right must be determined by sustaining witnesses. If we remember correctly, Beecher explained his grief and letters by his conviction that he had done Tilton an injury by advising Mrs. Tilton to separate from him and by his advice to Bowen by which Tilton lost his editorial position. Now Bowen swears that Tilton had been dismissed from his editorial position prior to any conversation on the subject with Mr. Beecher, and that Beecher did not advise him to discharge Tilton. Mr. Bowen also swears that the payment of $7,000 by him to Tilton had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the scandal difficulties. The defense set up the theory that Tilton wrung that money out of Bowen by threatening to publish the scandal.

## MEMPHIS

### A Municipal Imbroglio—Acts of the City Council Vetoed by the Mayor—All Measures Passed Over His Veto.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—At a meeting of the General Council last evening, Mayor Loague sent in four vetoes of measures passed at the last meeting looking to the adoption of a new charter—among them an ordinance creating a board of Fire and Police Commissioners. All the measures were passed over his vetoes by overwhelming majorities, and Jas. T. Leath, A. Vaccarro, J. F. Frank, W. H. Moore and M. Magereney, Sr., were elected as Commissioners, all of whom are prominent citizens, and not politicians. As the ordinance passed unts nearly all the Mayor's appointees, it is reported that several of them will apply for injunctions restraining the Council from displacing them.

## BALTIMORE.

### Annual Meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—The sixth annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was begun in this city yesterday. The Northwestern, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other branches of the society were fully represented. Mrs. F. A. Crook, of Baltimore, was chosen President for the ensuing year, Mrs. R. R. Batty Secretary, and Mrs. A. Lowry, of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary. Bishop Ames addressed the ladies, warmly commending their work.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1875.

### Election in the Chamber of Commerce.

In the election of the Chamber of Commerce to-day the independent ticket, headed by S. D. Babcock, received one hundred and sixty-seven votes, and the regular ticket, headed by Geo. Opdyke, one hundred and nine. The following is the successful ticket: President, S. D. Babcock; First Vice President, James M. Brown; Second Vice President, G. W. Lane; Treasurer, Francis Lathrop; and Secretary, George Wilson.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Coal Tax Law—Judge Pearson Reverses His Decision, and Declares the Law Constitutional.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—Judge Pearson to-day reversed his decision, rendered a few weeks ago, declaring the law imposing a coal tax unconstitutional. In suits against the Kittanning and other coal companies, an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

### The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—First race, for green 3 year olds; won by Steinbok. Time 1:32, 1:51¼, 1:53¼ and 1:56.

Second race, 1½ miles dash; won by Brakesman. Time 2:31¼.

Third race, 1¼ miles dash; won by Egypt. Time 2:18.

# SECOND EDITION

## THE MINERS' WAR.

### Outrages in the Pottsville Coal Region.

### Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train.

### A Telegraph Office Burned.

### The Pumps and Machinery Removed from the Sugar Notch Mines.

### The Strikers as Determined as Ever.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 6.—Reports from the upper coal regions indicate constantly increasing outrages. At several places where miners have shown a disposition to resume work threats and coffin notices have been posted about the mines as a warning. A large two and a half inch wire rope used for drawing coal by the Philadelphia & Reading Company over the Gordon plane was cut in five places, compelling a suspension of coal shipments from Shamokin and points above for a day. A large number of special policemen from Reading pass over the planes daily, and it is thought the intention was to kill them by the rope giving way, though it was discovered in time to prevent any such damage. A watchman on duty at Locustdale colliery was attacked by miners, sustained injuries, and was robbed of his watch.

An attempt was made to wreck a Pottsville passenger train on a heavy curve at Big Mine run last evening by placing an iron railroad chain and a large heavy log across the track. Although the train was running fast, the engineer made the discovery in time to slacken its speed sufficiently to save it, the cowcatcher throwing the impediment off the track.

At a late hour last night the railroad telegraph office at Locust Summit was burned to the ground.

### The Sugar Notch Mines.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 6.—To-day was the time set by President Parrish for the miners at Sugar Notch to resume work, or he would have the pumps stopped and allow the mines to fill up. The miners still refused to go in, and the pumps and other machinery will be removed at once. There is no prospect of the strike ending soon. The miners are as determined as ever, and are every day receiving aid from other sections. During this week they received one hundred and eight barrels of flour and a quantity of groceries from miners of small companies at Pittston, and have promise of two hundred and fifty barrels more to-morrow.

### An Outrage in Kingston.

Last night the house of Bernard McDade, a miner living in Kingston, was attacked by a gang of men, women and boys, and McDade was beaten until his life is despaired of. His house was nearly demolished. McDade has been working throughout the suspension, and this made him a "blackleg" in miners' parlance. When the gang left they told him that he would be killed if he went to work again without the consent of the Miners National Union. A warrant was to-day sworn out for the arrest of the whole gang.

Waterman & Beaver have ordered the miners who occupy the houses at Kingston to vacate them by the 15th inst. They mean to enforce this order, and trouble is anticipated.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1875.

### War Department Regulations.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the chiefs of Bureaus of the War Department directing that hereafter all circulars, professional or scientific papers, digests of opinions, &c., which it is designed to issue from any bureau, be submitted for his information and approval before being printed.

### The Virginius Outrage Indemnity Paid.

The Spanish Government to-day paid to Mr. Cushing, in Madrid, the entire balance due on the Virginius indemnity, thus anticipating payment several months.

### Libel Suit Dismissed.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day dismissed the charge against Charles A. Dana of libeling ex-Governor Shepherd by the publication of certain articles in the New York *Sun* last summer.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

### A Schooner for Chicago.

LONDON, May 6.—The schooner Pamlico, from Queenstown for Chicago, returned to Crookhaven safely.

### God's Work in England.

The Presbyterian Synod, now sitting in this city, adjourned to-day by a unanimous vote, to attend the Christian Convention, which has been in session since yesterday, for the purpose of considering the best means of continuing God's work in England. The Convention is a great success.

### Reduction in Cable Rates.

The reduction of fifty per cent. in cable rates to North America came into force on the 1st instant.

### INDIA.

### Cholera in Baroda.

BOMBAY, May 6.—The cholera prevails in the city of Baroda.

## CHICAGO.

### The Injunction in the Incorporation Election Case Dissolved.

CHICAGO, May 6.—In the city incorporation election case, this afternoon, Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, after hearing the arguments for the counsel for the Citizens' Association and for the corporation, dissolved the injunction restraining the Common Council from canvassing the recent vote. He intimated, however, that he would hold Aldermen accountable for their willful and unprecedented violation of that injunction while it was in force. They would assuredly be punished, as they were guilty of contempt.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., May 7, 1875.

### Probabilities for To-Day.

For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling, barometer; northeast to northwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional frosts.

## CLEMENCY.

### Applications Before the Board of Pardons—Recommendations Concerning Lyon and Bricland—The Case of "Little Horace."

The cases of principal interest acted upon by the Board of Pardons are the following: In the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, of this county, the Governor is recommended to commute his death sentence to imprisonment for life. A similar recommendation was made by three members of the Board in the case of Henry Briceland, of Washington county, who is also under sentence of death. The papers have been referred to General McCandless, who, it is said, will agree in their action. Favorable recommendations were made in the following cases: S. Wilson, larceny, Butler; sentenced to fourteen months in the Western Penitentiary, January 13, 1875. Charles Fidell, felonious shooting, Westmoreland; sentenced to twenty months in the Western Penitentiary, February 6, 1875. Martin V. Fry, bigamy, Cambria county; sentenced to eighteen months in the Western Penitentiary, October 9, 1874. George H. Parks, conspiracy, Butler county; sentenced to one year in Allegheny Workhouse, April 1, 1875. Frank Vogle, larceny, Allegheny; sentenced to two years in the workhouse, March 28, 1874. Charles Stinson, robbery, Allegheny; sentenced to twenty-two months in the workhouse, January 24, 1874. The murder cases of Haynes, of Potter county, sentenced to death for poisoning a man, and Larraber, of Venango county, under sentence of death for murdering a negro, were postponed until the June meeting. The application for the pardon of Chas. G Hampton, better known in this city as "Little Horace," who was concerned in the celebrated Safe Deposit robbery, was refused, also the petition of John McBratney, convicted of assault with intent to rob.


### HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

AT

**Hugus & Hacke's.**

Table Linens, Napkins and Doyles, Towels and Towelings, Toilet Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Muslins, Sheetings, &c.

Our recent large and advantageous purchases of Housekeeping goods enable us to offer the above at lower prices than ever before. Fifth avenue and Market street.

**Artificial Stone,**

best pavement known. Blunk & Straub, proprietors. Office at No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny.


## PERSONAL.

***Erasmus Wilson has put out for Putin-Bay on a journalistic prospecting tour.

***Mr. A. B. McVay, the new Captain at the Central Police station, assumed the functions of his office last night.

***Charley Doebler, formerly of this city but now with Evans, Van Epps & Co., book dealers, of Cleveland, is home on a visit.

***Prof. W. H. Cooke, Principal of the Uniontown public shools, has been elected Superintendent of the schools of Fayette county.

***Rev. D. D. Clarke, agent of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny county, yesterday presented the Humane Society with a handsome Bible.


### NEW DRESS GOODS.

**Hugus & Hacke**

have now open their last week's purchases of Dress Goods in all the popular fabrics, comprising the latest novelties in Plain and Plaid Camel's Hair, and a superb assortment of De-Beges in Plain, Striped and Plaid. Also an unlimited supply of other desirable fabrics. Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Challies, Cashmeres and Mourning Goods of every description.

Fifth avenue and Market street.

**Vases and Hanging Baskets.**

Vases for the lawn and parlor in great variety of style, of beautiful design and finish, and cheap in price, at the Terra Cotta Depot of N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn street.

**Is Your Cellar Floor Damp?**

Then have it paved with Artificial Stone, which is impervious to dampness and proof against change of temperature. Full particulars and samples at the office of Herman Straub, 71 Federal street, Allegheny.

**Architects and Builders**

Can and a varied assortment of chimney tops of superior finish and durability at the Terra Cotta Emporium of N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn street.

**Artificial Stone,**

best pavement known, Blunk & Straub, proprietors, Office at No 71 Federal street, Allegheny.

**Beauty of Ornamentation.**

Lawn vases of novel design at N. U. Walker & Co.'s, No. 372 Penn street.

**Boston Brown Bread** and superior crackers, at S. S. Marvin & Co.'s 91 and 93 Liberty street, on Saturday.


## THE LATEST NEWS.

### *Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—The Kentucky Democrats have nominated James B. McCreary for Governor.

—The Ohio Democrats will hold their State Convention in Columbus on June 17th.

—The steamer Kate P. Kountz passed Omaha yesterday, much delayed by a scarcity of fuel.

—Fifty-seven of the Indians tried at Fort Sill have been convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas.

—A scheme has come to light at Jefferson City, Mo., to rob the State of several millions of dollars.

—Ben Hill has been elected to Congress from the Ninth Georgia District in place of McMillan, deceased.

—A lot of cattle are reported stolen from a rancho near Alkali station, Neb., in the early part of this week, by Indians.

—The American Medical Association, in session in Louisville, has appointed delegates to the convention to be held in Brussels in September next.

—During a fire in a small house in New York on Wednesday night, one woman was burned to death, another seriously burned, a man and his wife had each a leg broken by a leap from a window.

—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says the boiler of the steamer Senator exploded just after leaving the dock. The forward portion of the boat was blown to pieces. Captain McGill, Purser Lacey and a number of the crew were killed, and many injured.

—The stockholders of the Scioto Valley Railroad held a meeting in Columbus on Thursday. Encouraging reports were made by the canvassing committees. It was decided to adjourn until May 13, so as to allow still further subscriptions to be made to the stock of the company.

## BREVITIES.

### Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Democratic County Executive Committee meets to-morrow morning.

....The hearing in the Beck-Knoblauch cutting affray will take place to-day before Mayor Phillips.

....It has been decided to sell the Black Maria to-day and enter into a contract for the transportation of prisoners from one section of the city to another.

....Yesterday, a copy of the indictment together with a list of jurors was served on Lansberry, the alleged murder of Colonel Butler, who was killed during the late war.

....Ex-Sheriff Roddy Patterson died at the family residence in Robinson township yesterday morning at six o'clock from apoplexy, at the advanced age of seventy-one years.

....The steamboat Mollie Ebbert, in charge of Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, will leave on Saturday with an excursion party for Cincinnati to attend the May Musical Festival there.

....Fremont Seville and Joseph Cupps, both gamblers, were arrested yesterday in Allegheny for stealing a watch from the residence of Mr. Ludwig, on East street, during the afternoon.

....John Parr had one of his legs broken yesterday, by the breaking of a cable which was being used to drag a large cut into deep water, which had grounded a short distance below Allegheny.

....Fred. Kienle, charged with stealing jewelry and clothing from the boarding house of Peter Rumpf, No. 447 Penn avenue, was arrested yesterday on Wood's Run by Officers Merriman and McCurry.

....The city detectives are now required to report to the Chief of Police every morning at eight o'clock and inform him concerning their operations for the day and evening previous and of plans for the future.

....It appears that Judge Ewing refused to discharge Eli Bailey, the Crawford county prisoner in the Work-house, because the commitment on its face was legal, and not from want of jurisdiction of the Court.

....The citizens of the Thirty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth wards will hold a meeting in the Mt. Washington school house this evening for the purpose of discussing the inadequate supply of water furnished them.

....Ida Gray, a daughter of Captain Richard Gray who lives at Turtle Creek, and who was recently burned while visiting a friend at East Liberty a few days ago, died from injuries received yesterday morning. Her remains were removed to the residence of her father last evening.

....Pishkack, who is charged with being concerned in the burglary of Arnold on the South Side a few days ago, was released on $1,000 bail yesterday by Judge Ewing, insasmuch as the Coroner's jury exhonorated him when it rendered its verdict at the time of the inquiry on the remains of the deceased.

....At a meeting of the School Board of the Twenty-second ward the following resolution, offered by J. C. Porter, was passed: *Resolved*, That this Board is opposed to any change of the hours in the city schools for the next three years, and that our representative in the Central Board be instructed to vote accordingly.

....The total number of persons relieved by the Allegheny Poor Board during the past quarter was 5,579. Of this number 260 were aided on account of old age, 1,215 on account of death, absence or desertion of husband or father, and 2,481 for want of work or temporary sickness. The amount of out-door relief granthd was $11,254.20.

....The coal miners in the Connellsville coke region are nearly all on a strike. On the Mt. Pleasant branch, below Everson, they have all turned out, and at Fountain Mines all are out but three. At Fountain Mills H. Rogers, Watt & Co. and Morgan & Co. have stopped their cars from coming in. Public demonstrations of the strikers are frequent.

....A little boy by the name of Lewis, whose parents reside on Johns street, Cincinnati, came up on a boat from that place yesterday to Pittsburgh with an older lad. On arriving in the city, the little fellow was deserted by his companion last night, and he sought shelter at the Central Station house, where he was given his supper. The youth is quite anxious to return home.

....A meeting of a number of Pipe Line men was held at the Monongahela House yesterday afternoon, at the suggestion of W. P. Shinn, Esq., who stated that there would be a meeting in this city, on the 11th of June, of the civil engineers of this country, and as they are interested in the prosperity of the Pipe Line, he extended an invitation for all pipe men, he hoped they would be given a hearty welcome by the owners and managers of the pipe lines.

....The stockholders of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—C. M. Reed, Washington. Directors, W. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh; W. Keyser, Baltimore; J. B. Ford, Wheeling; Wm. Workman, W. W. Smith, J. B. Hayes, Washington. Secretary—J. B. Washington, Pittsburgh. Chief Engineer—J. L. Randolph. General Agent—R. T. Devries. Treasurer—W. H. Ijams.

## THE COURT RECORD.

### A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

**United States District Court.**

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Washington Stonebreaker, of Johnstown, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy which was referred to Register Brotherline.

John Myers, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Petition for discharge presented and order made for examination of bankrupt before Register Marchand on the 28th inst.

John Taylor et al. vs. George Fuller, Venango county. Creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed and order made to show cause granted, returnable 15th inst.

On application of the Register, the First National Bank of Montrose was designated as a depository of the District Court of the United States in bankruptcy, and E. N. Willard, Esq., Register, was designated to countersign checks and drafts on said bank.

A. W. Kredel, assignee, &c., vs. Joseph Hart and N. G. Neff, was continued.

CASES TRIED.

Charles Boba, indicted for piloting without a license, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

John Winn, Jr., and John Fussleman were placed on trial yesterday on a charge of purloining the keys of the United States mail; also jor forcibly breaking in and attempting to break into a Postoffice at Reeds Gap, Juniata county. A verdict of not guilty was returned in both cases.

On motion of the defendant's counsel, the case of the United States vs. Henry Sweet was continued.

United States vs. Robt. L. Brown and sureties, Armstrong Co. Suit on official bond as Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-third District. Case tried and verdict in favor of the United States for $1,541.66, balance due with interest.

The case of Charles J. Stewart for forging a name to a Postoffice order last December, and getting seven dollars thereon from the Allegheny Postoffice, is on trial.

TRUE BILLS RETURNED.

The following true bills were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday:

United States vs. Patrick Gilbert, Barny McGee, C. O'Donnell, P. Monaghan, Isaac Shawalter, Oliver Wallace, Elizabeth Stott and Elizabeth Sigley; charge—retailing liquor without payment of special tax.

United States vs. Michael Ryan; charge, non payment of retail liquor tax, and dealer in manufactured tobacco not paying special tax.

United States vs. Geo. W. Thompson and Thos. Postlewaitt; charges, removing distilled spirits on which tax had not been paid, distilling with intent to defraud, &c.

**Common Pleas Court No. 1.**

*(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)*

The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $164.25 in the case of Harrison's executor vs. Benjamin Coursin, previously reported.

In the case of Kelly & Neal vs. Duncan, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $26.51.

Judge Collier is still engaged in the trial of the case of McClurkan vs. Thompson, previously reported.

Julius A. Foley vs. Lavina B. Foley; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

T. J. McGrath vs. The Neville Building & Loan Association; action to recover certain stores. Verdict for plaintiff for $97.

In the case of Thomas Connelly et al. vs. Hugh Savage, an action for personal services rendered, the jury found for the plaintiff for $24.38.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Paul to Thomas F. Scott, the account of the assignee was presented and notice ordered to be given by publication.

In the case of William C. Dean vs. R. M. Snodgrass. A motion was made for a new trial on the part of the defendant.

In the case of Charles H. Moreledge and John Wareham vs. Joseph Spencer et al., C. Hasbrouck Esq. was appointed master.

Robert Stewart vs. Martha J. Stewart, libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

William Whigham et al. vs. H. Cock & Co.; action for rent of a boat yard at McKeesport. On trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Beeson et al.
Gainsford vs. Penna R. R. Co.
Hutchinson vs. Williams et al.
Lindwehr vs. Stehle et al.
McCowan vs. Nelson & Hill.
Fox vs. Barton.
Munson & Bailey vs. Campbell.
Burgan vs. Riley.
Bruns vs. Potter ex'r.
Duquesne Savings Bank vs. Campbell et al.
Culbertson vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
Wilcox & Bagely vs. Cascade Iron Company.

**Common Pleas Court No. 2.**

*(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)*

In the case of H. H. Clark vs. Michael Berger et ux., an action to recover for medical services rendered, the jury found for the plaintiff for $200.

The case of T. J. Bacon vs. the Germania Savings Bank is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The action of John J. Hart vs. the P. R. R. Co., still occupies the attention of Judge White's branch of this Court. The defense has been opened, and they claim that the accident complained of, in which the plaintiff alleges he was injured, was very slight, and did not even so much as break a bone in the car. They further say that the plaintiff's injuries were not received at the place indicated, but elsewhere.

*Trial List for To-day.*

McGinnis vs. Appel et al.
Shafer vs. Scahil et al.
Bissel & Co. vs. Barr et al.
Filbert vs. Barton.
Strous, in trust, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Madison I. & M. Co. vs. McKelvy et al.
Bonnett vs. King.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler.

**Criminal Court.**

*(Before Judge Ewing.)*

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of W. W. Hunter, indicted on oath of James R. Huey, Jr., for larceny as bailee.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of A. Moll, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, indicted for selling liquor without license on oath of F. Barker.

David E. Hall was acquitted on two counts for keeping a gambling house, and three for being a common gambler, but convicted on one count for keeping a gambling house.

Henry Ranlone and Fred. Schankel, for assault and battery, and Mathias Gilg and Ludwig Phillips, for aggravated assault and battery, Fred. Schauber, Ludwig Phillips and Mathias Dilk for assault and battery were each convicted. Charles Bischop, for the same time for aggravated assault and battery, was acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel R. Rothermel, indicted for larceny by bailee was acquitted.

Frederick Harry is on trial on charges of selling liquor to minors and on Sunday.

*Trial List For To-Day.*

Commonwealth vs.
Mary Ann Ranseer,
Christ. McKeage (2),
Adam Weigand,
Henry Toole (3),
Adam Hoerr,
Thomas Harry (2),
August Geisler (2),
Mary Pryor,
Peter Walters,
Adam Blitch,
Jas. Thackery,
Wm. Ferguson,
Nicholas Blanrock,
Hugh Williams,
Barbara Stein,
Henry Martin (3),
A. L. Greiner,
Albert Stehle (2),
M. Murray (3),
Frank H. White,
James Whitford et al. (2),
Anna Mary Weigand (2),
Anna M. Baldwin,
Conrad Miller (2),
A. H. Miller,
John Hamilton,
John Gothart,
Christian Miller.

**Bill in Equity.**

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday by John Williams, against O. H. P. Williams.

The oator sets forth that he and respondent were engaged in the saw mill, limber and barge building business in the Eighth ward Allegheny, where they owned a lot worth $32,000; that during the co-partnership the complainant has omitted to draw his share of the profits, the object being to allow them to remain to pay off his indebtedness to the firm; that he considers that his indebtedness is paid, that he is entitled to a share of the earnings, but that the defendant has declined to recognize his rights; that the respondent without the complianant's consent has sold a portion of the lot for $27,262, of which purchase money he has received $22,000, and that he is about to sell the rest of the lot, and convert the proceeds to his own use. The orator therefore asks that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the business of the firm, and that the respondent may be restrained from making any further sale.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, Annie Chalfant, through her counsel, Messrs. Bayne and Magee, brought suit against the city of Pittsburgh for damages in the sum of $8,000 for personal injuries received. The plaintiff alleges that on the 7th of October, 1874, she fell into an excavation on Bedford avenue, which the city had dug, and had neglected to cover, causing injuries from which she can never entirely recover.


**To get** a Spring suit cut and fashioned in the most elegant style call on Walter Anderson, No. 1 Fifth avenue, Diamond Bank block, who, notwithstanding the large business he is doing, does not allow his stock to run down, having just replenished it with some of the latest importations. Patrons of his fine establishment can make their selections from the best assorted stock in the market.

**European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Cimbria New York; Rotterdam, New York; Scotio New York; Elysia, Moville.

**Beautiful** designs for funerals in choice flowers at short notice, at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# PRICES REDUCED

AT THE WHOLESALE.

## BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

OF

## GILL & BRO.,

253 LIBERTY STREET,

To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS',

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1875.


BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS is to be appointed to another office, equal in importance to that he recently held.

ALL sorts of Cabinet rumors are again current. Fish is to resign, and take the place of Schenck as Minister to England, and Morton is to succeed Fish. These rumors generally indicate a lack of news.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON reached Nashville yesterday, in his Southern tour, and was very kindly received by the authorities of Tennessee. Governor Porter entertains him as his guest, during his stay in Nashville.

THE Government is apparently having unexpected difficulty in dealing with the Kuklux cases, owing to the adverse decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases now pending. Such cases as have been decided unconstitutional are appealed by the Attorney General; but, in the meantime, the resignations of officials have been accepted.

BOWEN has appeared on the witness stand, but except that he manifested unfriendliness toward Beecher, his testimony was of no value. It disclosed nothing that was not fully known before, and was only at variance with other testimony in regard to a few unimportant details. The witnesses called of late have proven particularly uninteresting, and have in no wise served to illuminate the case. There is nothing in the testimony being brought forward that touches the main points in the case, and the sooner the entire affair is disposed of, the better.

WE notice that there is still some feeling among our merchants against the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing, as they claim, to unfairness in the adjustment of freight rates. We hope the Company will see its way clear to at least carefully examine, if it cannot fully respond to their requests. Pittsburgh cannot be too highly valued, as a centre of traffic, and were it properly encouraged, its grain traffic might be very largely increased. There are roads diverging from here to all parts of the West, and Pittsburgh ought, for this reason, to be the centre of a large trade, as it is of a very heavy cattle trade. There is no recounting, at all times, for the policy that may be employed, yet we can see no reason why a thorough and careful examination should not be made into all departments of trade that centre here, and suitable encouragement extended to our dealers.

IT seems probable that the Board of Pardons will commute the sentence of Lynch and Briceland to imprisonment for life. If these commutations would not be interfered with, and the persons under conviction were sure to be imprisoned for life, we would have no objection to the action taken. There was a trifle of doubt as to Briceland's connection with the murder he was charged with, but he was declared guilty. The murder was, in itself, a horrible one, and the guilty party deserved the full penalty of the law. We do not know all the reasons that were urged in behalf of commutation of sentence, but presume they were good and sufficient. Still, considered as a policy, we think it mistaken. In Lynch's case, justification was pleaded at the time of trial, and it was a case that involved some considerations of right. Still, it is dangerous to justify murder short of anything except the necessity of defending one's life. There was, however, in the case referred to, what is usually deemed a partial justification for the action taken. Our judgment is, however, that in most cases, unless very clear reasons for mercy exist, it is better for society that the penalty of the law, in all cases of murders, be promptly enforced.

THE International Conference, at the Hague, in September next, to consider questions of international interest, promises to be an important affair. Ex-President Woolsey, is at the head of the American delegation, and at a meeting, a few days since, of this delegation, David Dudley Field submitted several questions of much interest. The first relates to the ways and means of reducing the standing armies of Europe. This matter is of prime importance, for these armies threaten the peace of the world, and greatly diminish its wealth by turning some millions of young and healthy men from productive into unproductive consumers. The second group takes up the advisability of requiring certain formalities and delays in commencing an offensive war. The third concerns arbitration. Practicable plans for it are asked for. The fourth treats of the progress of the past year towards national disarmament and international arbitration. The fifth has to do with collisions at sea, and makes inquiry concerning the advisability of establishing International Courts to take cognizance of such cases, and the proper organization of such Courts. If the Conference shall make wars impossible, it will have done an important work.

WE HAVE no desire to unnecessarily obtrude advice upon so distinguished a Statesman as Judge Kelly, of this State, the gentleman who so deftly fell into the embrace of the gentle and loving people of the South, yet we would mildly suggest, that while he is in a placable mood, he apologize to Secretary Bristow for the rudeness with which he addressed him the other day. The very day when he reluctantly allowed himself to be interviewed concerning his penitence over the vote cast for the Force bill, and while he was, so to speak, in penitential mood, he visited Secretary Bristow, and in that deep bass voice, and gentle manner that is his, inquired of the Secretary when he would again buy greenbacks? It was an antithetical way of inquiring whether the Secretary would sell gold during the current month? But in the high-flown mood that was upon him, a plain, simple inquiry, such as would be made by an ordinarily intelligent man, could not be thought of by the Judge. He was in love with the gentle Southrons,—why should he not be offensive to the Administration? A pert inquiry, that would seem smart,—how nicely it would supplement that revelation of penitence. Secretary Bristow is a gentleman, too, and unless something abrupt were said, how would he be able to insult him at all? So the very simple and commonplace matter of selling gold is inverted into the purchase of greenbacks, and a question framed that would suggest to the Secretary the fewness of greenbacks in the Treasury. How shrewd! We hope when the Democrats regain power, they will not overlook Mr. Kelly. He evidently means to say,—"I am penitent over my Force bill vote, and insulting toward the Administration. Please remember me, good Democrats, when ye come into power." What committee does the Judge wish to be on?

## THE WAR CLOUD AGAIN.

It is still evident, that despite the assurances that were so freely given a few weeks since, there is still trouble between France and Germany, and possibilities, to say the least, of another war. We do not credit all the alarmist rumors that are current, and doubt if war can be produced by the machinations of a mere party; but there is an inflammable under current in both countries, which may produce war. It is undeniable that the war left, as its first fruit, an exceedingly bitter feeling between the populations of the two countries. The French felt the humiliation of defeat, and the Germans anger that they should have been compelled to engage in a war that cost them so many precious lives. The French also suffered keenly because of the spoliation of territory, and the enforced payment of a large indemnity. The two influences have left a deep-seated aversion to the Germans, in the French mind, which has been a source of apprehension to their enemies. The effort to re-establish the French army has been regarded in the light of a menace to Germany, while the now admitted fact that the money paid Germany as indemnity, has been drawn back into French banks, while her enemy is no richer, all tends to increase the disturbing elements. In brief, the Germans think that they owe it to their own safety to repress the energies of France, and hence the basis of the war feeling.

It rests on the idea that it is essential to the safety of Germany that France should be weak. Hence the war party in Germany is deliberately considering what shall be done to keep France down. Of course, the Government cannot interfere with the internal affairs in France, or in any peaceful way sap the prosperity that seems to be rolling in upon her. Hence the question of war is raised. Now, while the fortifications of Paris are but just begun, and her army is in embryo, it is claimed, is the time to strike. Paris can be seized and an indemnity sufficiently large to keep the nation poor for twenty years extorted, while the seizure of Belfort will furnish the additional frontier security that is desired. All this is deliberately proposed, and, judged from the standpoint of the war party in Germany, is certainly wise. There is, however, another view to be taken. The proposition put forward is really only that of a highwayman, and the history of the First Napoleon should teach Bismarck that such a policy cannot be followed with impunity. He pursued a policy identical with this. Having consciously violated the rights of others, he was quick to retort at any indication of a movement to redress insult or wrong. His later wars, which resulted in his downfall, grew out of his quick resentments, or what may be called a precautionary policy. He repressed, with an iron hand, all movements of even a seemingly hostile character. Ultimately, however, there was formed against him a combination which utterly destroyed him. The same influence is now at work in Europe. There are the same jealousies, the same anxiety to maintain a certain political equilibrium, and restlessness at the overshadowing development of any one power, that existed in Napoleon's time. Hence the danger that such a policy as the war party in Germany foreshadows may lead to complications that will be destructive to her interests.

It is to be observed that there is, in States, as well as in the more narrowed relations of life, a necessity for treating respectfully the demands of justice. France was the aggressor in the late war, and Bismarck was at great pains to let this be known to the world. He forwarded to London such information as served to place Germany right before the world, in the war with France. He evidently realizes that right, as well as might, should be on the side of a nation that proceeds to war. This he cannot claim if he proceeds to war against France on the basis of a fear that she may give trouble. It will change tables completely, and in the event of a war thus begun, France would have the sympathy of the world. We do not, however, believe that Bismarck can be drawn into a war of this kind. He values too highly the world's good opinion to forfeit it in such a manner. France may be all that is claimed,—vengeful, dangerous, and actively preparing for a raid on Germany; yet she professes peaceful intentions, and has given no evidence of malicious purpose. The re-organization of the army is nothing more than is being done in Austria, Italy and Turkey; while her material prosperity is praiseworthy, and argues against, rather than in favor of war. Wealth is conservative,—not warlike and aggressive; and the more rapidly the people of France accumulate the less likely to enter upon a sentimental war against Germany. Thus there really is no occasion for war between the two powers. France can only lose, and Germany certainly will not gain. Nor did her experience in the last war tend to prove that money gained as indemnity will do her people much good. Germany was none the richer for the French indemnity.

## *OUR DEBT POLICY.*

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, is writing a series of letters to the New York *Tribune* on National Debts, and their management. Considered as essays on one branch of political economy, they are plain, sensible articles, that deal with the subjects under consideration in a simple manner, yet with breadth and strength of view. In that published a short time since, he dealt with French finances, attributing the success of that nation in financial management to the economy and saving habits of the people. In a letter published in Tuesday's *Tribune* he notices the rapid reduction of our national debt, putting it at the rate of $90,000,000 a year, for the past nine and a half years. At this rate, could it be maintained, twenty years more would suffice to extinguish the entire debt. The policy in Europe, however, has been to pay debts very slowly, if at all. The aggregate indebtedness of Europe has already increased, until it has reached the amazing sum of $20,000,000,000. But, the current income of the several nations has so increased that the burthen attending the carrying of these debts is much less than it was several years ago, when the debts were much less than they now are.

This debt problem is becoming one of the most perplexing and important of those that enter into political economy. The tendency of the past two decades has been to plunge nations deeply into debt. Already these debts have become so large that the problem of their payment is exceedingly perplexing. Even the interest that must be annually paid is a burthen of no mean weight. Yet all this must be borne, if progress is made, and pace kept with other and competing nations. But where is the limit of this, and when shall the end be? Debts cannot be contracted forever, and good policy prompts their ultimate payment. How shall it be easily reached, so far as this nation is concerned? We answer,—not by any peculiar and elaborate manipulation, such as is suggested by many would-be financiers, but by simple saving, as is practiced in France. Our Government has adopted the policy of putting aside one per cent. of the debt each year,—which involves its entire liquidation in one hundred years; but were a policy of rigid saving adopted, we would be in position, in much less than a century, to dispose of our debts, and stand free with the world again. Ours is a great producing country, but we need yet to learn the lesson of economy. This learned, and all will be well.

## *POLITICAL NOTES.*

A NEW Democratic paper has been started in Columbus, Ohio.

THE Democratic standing committee of Cumberland county met at Carlisle, on Saturday and adopted a resolution instructing delegates to vote for L. H. Ortis for State Treasurer.

J. WILLIAMS THORNE, who was expelled from the North Carolina Legislature last winter because of alleged infidel opinions, is going to run again for his seat. Thorne is a Quaker by birth.

SAYS the *National Republican* concerning Judge Kelly, it is greatly to be feared that the Oily Gammons of the South have put the Presidential maggot into the Judge's head. If so, he is, no doubt, as fligity as the Prince of Denmark.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland *Herald*, who names Senator Jones, of Nevada, for Vice President on a ticket with Conkling, should post himself before going into politics. Senator Jones is a Welshman by birth, and therefore constitutionally ineligible.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says: We defy any person to point to a single act of practical reform ever accomplished by the Democratic party. Its instincts are all selfish, and its natural tendency is toward corruption. This city never had so inefficient or so expensive a government as during the last year of Democratic reform rule.

The Easton *Express* says: "We learned incidentally, yesterday, from some gentlemen who were stopping in Easton, that a strong effort will be made to have ex-Governor Bigler nominated by the Democratic Convention next September as their candidate for the Gubernatorial chair now occupied by Governor Hartranft."

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the people have become too intelligent to accept or approve any Presidential candidate who has not the essential qualifications of statesmanship. They can no longer be captivated by pet names or catch-words. The Old Hickories, Wagon-Boys, Ferry-Boys, Log-Cabin-Boys, Rail-Spitters, Tecumseh-Killers, Little Giants, Cabinet-Makers, Tailors, Fifty-four-Forty-or-Fight-ers, have lost their charm, if they ever had any. The Republican nomination must appeal to the intelligence of the country.

## *PERSONAL.*

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY is sixty-five.

ROBERT BONNER has given $100,000 to Rev. Dr. John Hall's new church in New York.

JUDGE THATCHER, Commissioner of Patents, has left Washington, to be absent a few weeks.

THE President has signed the commission of J. G. Parker to be Postmaster at New Orleans.

THE President will appoint Commissioner Douglass to another office of equal importance to that soon to be vacated by him.

WILLIS PHELPS sued the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* for calling him the "boss," claiming $200,000. He is awarded $100.

MME. RASTONI writes that the escape of her husband and other Communists from New Caledonia was provoked by ill treatment.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS writes to a friend that he will attend the Mecklenburg centennial celebration at Charlotte, N. C., May 20.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SPENCER, of Alabama, who recently had a congestive chill, and was dangerously ill, is rapidly recovering, and was able to sit up.

KING ALFONSO has professed his gratitude and affection to the Holy Father. The boy is so young and the Pope so old that Holy Great-grandfather might have been a more appropriate title.

CARDINAL MANNING has been suffering from a severe indisposition, brought on by overwork since his return to London from Rome. His physicians say he must have strict repose for some time.

MRS. ELIZABETH TUTTLE, of East Boston, will be one hundred years old February 25, and her longevity is due to the fact that she never had a fire in her room, and adjured tobacco from infancy.

MAJOR J. H. MCLAUGHLIN is anxious to wrestle with any man living for $10,000 and the championship of the world. If any of our readers are disposed to try a bout with him, he can be heard of at Detroit.

IT IS expected that Judge Sterrett will preside at a special court to be held at Washington, commencing on the second Monday of June, for the trial of causes in which Judge Acheson was concerned prior to going on the bench.

MRS. GENERAL STRYKER, Corresponding Secretary for the State of New Jersey for the Board of Managers of the National Museum, has sent to the latter the original compass and chain used in laying out the city of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ESQ., has been elected Superintendent of the Common Schools of Beaver county, receiving seventy-seven votes to seventy-one for Mr. M. G. Knight, present incumbent. The salary of the officer was fixed at twelve hundred dollars per annum.

THE golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Peebles was celebrated in Venango county, Tuesday last. The gentleman and lady are aged respectively seventy-five and sixty-nine, have five sons and five daughters living, and both are hale and hearty. The presents were numerous and valuable.

IT IS stated with great minuteness of detail in many Western papers that Mr. John Hay is about to engage in the newspaper business in Western city. There is not a word of truth in the story. Mr. Hay has been for four years, and now is, a stockholder, trustee, and editorial writer in the *Tribune*. He does not propose to relinquish any of these positions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JIM FISK'S successor, John H. Comer, has proved a goer, and New York has been agitated about him because of certain moneys he failed to account for previous to putting a period to his stay in that city. A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says his flight was the most natural of events. He was Fisk's tool, was made by Fisk, and had Fisk's looseness. Fisk had no man about him who was not versed in crime or violence.

IF any of the lady readers, writes Jennie June to the Baltimore *American*, are going to Europe this season and want any advice, I have a little to give them. Purchase a fine, soft, light "Golden Gate" blanket before you start, and make it up as a wrapper, using the bordered ends for fronts, and cutting the back and sleeves out of the middle. The cost of it is trifling; the comfort immense. Also take a nice suit with you to wear when you get there. It is a great mistake to begin to buy at once, before you know where to go, or what you want. Buy when you return.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR is steadily improving under the operation of transfusing healthy blood into his veins. He has now received three operations. The first time an ounce and a half was transfused; the second time a little less than four ounces, and the last time previous five ounces. The first two times he lay almost insensible and apparently unconscious. The last time he watched the operation with great interest and articulated a few words, which he had not done for some time. He also moved his paralytic arm, and a few minutes afterward fell asleep. His wife and family are represented to be greatly encouraged. Similar operations have been performed recently on two patients in a St. Louis hospital, and in each instance the result is said to have been satisfactory.

## *ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

OYSTERS sell for six cents each in London.

SIX hundred coffins sold at auction in Baltimore recently.

AN old colored woman in Alexandria, Va., was lately discovered to have been baptized three times.

SHIP BUILDING in the yards of Maine, built of white oak and pitch pine, costs from $50 to $65 per ton.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at Wheeling, erected at a cost of $25,000, is offered for sale, to pay a debt of $10,000.

THE Grand Master of Free Masons in Iowa has decided that dancing in the Lodge room is inconsistent with the good of the craft.

A MAN named Christopher Lutz committed suicide Tuesday morning, at his residence, Philadelphia, by blowing his brains out. He was a boot-crimper.

IT is now proposed to re-establish whipping-posts in Canada, on the ground that imprisonment is not an effective punishment for hardened criminals.

THIS Cardinal business was certain to break out in scarlet fever. They have invented a color which they call "the cardinal." It is redder than a beet.

THE Hon. M. T. Jug is inspired to write a poem on Tilton, beginning:

"Long is my hair and warm my heart,
And goldy, ain't I fond of art?"

THE Boston *Transcript* is now being carried on by the executors under the will of the late H. W. Dutton, and there is said to be a possibility of the paper shortly being sold.

THE Portage bridge, on the Erie Railroad, said to be the largest wooden bridge in the world, and which spanned the Genesee river and Falls, was burned last Wednesday night.

THE bill repealing the old-fashioned law prohibiting masked balls in New York State has been reported favorably in the Legislature from the committee to whose care it was intrusted.

A COLORED child in Kentucky recently swallowed a lot of percussion caps, and its anxious mother's only consolation is that since the abolition of slavery it cannot be brought under the hammer.

MR. PARRISH, of the Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Coal Company, has decided to end the suspense about the coal strike, by stopping his engines and letting his mines flood, if work is not resumed soon.

A NEW JERSEY law, just signed, by Governor Bedle, makes a misdemeanor, with $1,000 fine or three years' imprisonment, or both, for any public officer to be interested in any contract for work or supplies.

AFTER they had buried a man out in Iowa, a few days ago, somebody recollected that some valuable promissory notes had been accidentally left in the pockets of the suit in which he had been buried, and they disinterred the corpse to recover them.

JUDGE DILLON, of Omaha, has decided that the Omaha Hotel Company must pay all its bonded indebtedness, which amounts to $100,000. This is the result of an important suit, which has caused much feeling and interest there for the past two years.

A $1,000 solitaire diamond ring was stolen from a jeweler in New York, Tuesday last, and while the detected sharper was being taken to the station house he swallowed it. He is likely to prove that one swallow does not make a summer—in prison.

THE next centennial celebration is that of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain boys, May 10th, 1775. The celebration is in charge of the local Grand Army post, and will consist of a picnic, procession, dinner, and speeches. Next Monday will be the day.

MRS. MEHAN was about to take the cars at Auburn, and had just said farewell to her daughter, when, in stepping across an intervening track, she was struck by a passing locomotive and instantly killed. The agony of the daughter as she saw her mother crushed beneath the engine was heart-rending.

DURING the month ending Tuesday the value of the coinage at the mint in Philadelphia aggregated $867,180, as follows: Gold, double eagles, 22,500 pieces. Silver, trade dollars, 200; half dollars, 700,000; quarter dollars, 112,000; dimes, 50,000. Nickel, half dimes, 584,000. Copper, cents, 488,000.

THERE is an old story of a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who, in a car, kept his seat on the entrance of two young ladies, who were obliged to stand. The conductor stepped up briskly and said, "Make way for these ladies, sir." "No, sir," growled the citizen, "one of those 'ladies' washes my shirts, and the other cooks my dinners. I am used to see them wait on me and my family at home, and I don't propose to give up my seat to them here."

WILLIAM H. CHADWICK, proprietor of Chadwick's Museum, in Wilmington, Del., was arrested last Wednesday night on the charge of murdering his wife. The attending physician decided that death was caused by pneumonia, but owing to a rumor that she died from wounds inflicted by her husband while drunk on the 28th of April, the Coroner held an investigation, which resulted in his arrest. Chadwick was taken in custody while looking at the corpse.

THE last competition for places on the team of American riflemen, which will seek to continue in Ireland the victory won here last year, took place near New York on Wednesday. The result shows that the achievements of the old team have not been equaled, so that the members of it, with one exception, will have an opportunity to renew their laurels. Of those who engaged in the competition for a place on the team, R. C. Coleman made the highest score, 531 points, and will take the place of L. L. Hepburn, resigned. A. V. Canfield, Jr., H. F. Jewell and L. C. Bruce are the reserves of the team.

THE following interesting letter was received Tuesday by General Norton, at the offices of the United States Centennial Commission, Philadelphia:

ROMA, 12, 4, 1875.

CARO SIGNORE: Io faro veremente tutte il possibile per che il mio paese partecipi alla grandiosa fasibizione di Filadelfia.

Do lente di non potere venire io stesso sono. Vestro, G. GARIBALDI.

SIGNORE C. R. NORTON, Filadelfia.

[TRANSLATION.]

ROME, 12, 4, 1975.

DEAR SIR: I will certainly make all possible efforts that my country may participate in the grand exhibition at Philadelphia.

I am sorry that I will be unable to come myself. Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

MR. C. R. NORTON, Philadelphia.

### SINGULAR DEATH.

**A Man Dies from the Hiccoughs.**

(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)

About one of the most singular cases of death that ever came within our province to mention is that of Milton W. Blair, of Louisa county, who died, last week, in California, of the hiccoughs. Mr. Blair is an old merchant of Louisa county, but has not been engaged in business for a number of years. He has been residing near Morning Sun since retiring from business. Last fall he was attacked with a fit of hiccoughing, which continued for some weeks scarcely any intermission. Becoming alarmed at the long continuance of the spell, Mr. B. came to Burlington to consult with a doctor, who, after treating him awhile, declared he could give him no relief. From this city he proceeded to Chicago, and consulted the best medical authorities there, who did all in their power for him, but could not relieve him. By their advice he went to California, accompanied by his sister, thinking that the change of climate would help him, remaining in that State to the time of his death, hiccoughing almost continually, and having but few intervals of rest. The continued strain and distress wore him to a mere shadow of his former self, and last week his sister telegraphed to friends and relatives in Burlington and Louisa counties that he was dead and she was bringing his remains on for burial.


Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Wm. Fredeman, D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. K. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Ralfey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN
Hamburg Embroideries!
Flouncings, Edgings,
AND
Insertings,
SLIGHTLY SOILED!
To be closed out at
MUCH LESS THAN REAL VALUE,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP.
Grates Set,
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired.
Will contract to keep Furnaces and Ranges in good working order, by the year, on reasonable terms. Direct your orders to
No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY,
Between Smithfield and Liberty streets,
ap26-q42 PITTSBURGH.


### UNIONTOWN.

**Letter from "Q"—Crop Prospects—Political Animation**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 5, 1875.

It is now the time of year when most of our farmers have heretofore been fully ready to plant their whole crop of corn, but the very severe weather, during the last winter, forbade all winter plowing and when we did have a foretaste of good weather, every effort was put forth to get in the oats crop, and no time to waste, so that now, hardly any are ready to put in their corn crop. The late cold snap has set nearly everything back about as it was the 1st of April except oats and the most hardy vegetables. Wheat raisers, generally, complained that their crops were completely ruined, but moderately cool weather and gentle rains are making it look vastly more like as if we would have a crop yet. Fruit trees will have a rest this year and have a chance to prepare for a large crop next year. Gardeners who thought that one or even two weeks of fine growing weather was a guarantee that spring had come and would stay, were sadly disappointed, when winter's cold and stormy blasts withered their early crops, and then in pity, threw over all the beautiful white winding sheet of snow.

**Political.**

Now the politician's time has come and the *handshakers* and some other kinds of *shakers* are busily engaged presenting their respective, if not respectable, claims to the consideration of the dear people. The glorious new Constitution of our State giving a chance for the election of one from our party to each of the office of Commissioner and Auditor has brought out quite a number of candidates for nomination, showing that the love of office in our party in this county has been latent merely on account of the insuperable difficulties connected with the fall elections, and it would be but justice now to give those who have successfully overcome that difficulty, one more term to make up for time, trouble, and expense of their former canvass. And for our part, we are in favor of nominating *two* wherever there are two or more to be elected, so that work will be done until the very last moment of our fall elections. So far as we have heard that is also the desire of the people throughout the county.

The orthographists of Connellsville were unsuccessful in the contest here last night for the championship of the county. Uniontown counts one. "Q."

### OLD DOCUMENT.

**First Tavern License West of the Mountains.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

ALLEGHENY, May 1, 1875.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., of Carlisle, Pa., for the following document, which is believed to be the first tavern license issued west of the mountains.

I. C.

By Lieut. Colo'l Reed, Commanding his Majesty's Forces on the Communication of Fort Pitt:

Permission is hereby Granted to James Royle, Cooper of the Royal Artliery, To Settle at a place Commonly Called the four mile spring on the Road to Ligoneer, and to keep a Public house for the accommodation of Passengers, and to be Subject to such Regulations as may be Ordered by the Commander in Chief or by the Commanding officer of the District for the good of his Majesty's service.

Given under my hand at Fort Pitt the 2d day of Septem'r. 1765.

JOHN REID Lt. Col."


AUCTION SALES.
BY A. J. PENTECOST.
Great Auction Sale
OF $10,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE
TO THE TRADE.
The large and well selected stock of ALSTON & MOWRY, bought for cash, within the year, to be closed out at their store, No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., commencing
MONDAY, MAY 10th,
AT 10 A. M.,
And continuing each day, at the same hour, until the entire stock is closed out. The following is only a partial list.
DEALERS
Send for Catalogue.
2,000 lbs Tool Steel, assorted.
100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
12 dozen Tang and Socket Hoes, assorted.
7 dozen Potato Hooks, assorted.
20 dozen Manure and Hay Forks, assorted.
5 dozen Steel Rakes, assorted.
20 dozen Manure and Shovel Handles.
12 dozen Pick, Hatchet, Sledge Hammer and Adze Handles.
2 dozen Buck Saw Frames.
6 Coke Forks.
6 Tanners' Forks.
15 dozen Augers, assorted from ¼ to 2 inches.
10 dozen Socket Framing Chisels, from ¼ to 2 inches.
6 sets Socket Turners' Chisels, complete.
21 dozen Bunch Keys, assorted.
1 barrel Curry Combs.
500 feet Sliding Door Rail.
500 feet Barn Door Rail.
85 dozen Hand Hay Rakes.
25 dozen Files, assorted.
7 large Platform Scales.
50 dozen assorted Cast Butts.
25 dozen assorted Japanned Acorn Butts.
50 dozen assorted Enameled Acorn Butts.
1 Peter Wright Wrought Iron Anvil.
6 Boring Machines.
6 Farmer Bells.
12 dozen Plow Shears, assorted.
15 lathes Glass.
1 Marshall & Bro. Elevator.
1 Fairbanks Scales, drawing 2,500 lbs.
1 Babbitt Wood Lathe.
1 Store Truck.
1 German Silver Plated Show Case.
Large assortment of Bench and Molding Planes.
Large lot Grain Scoop Shovels.
Large lot Extension and Step Ladders.
Large lot Wagon Woodwork.
Lot Boys' Tool Chests.
Large lot of Disston and Spear & Jackson Hand-Saws.
Large lot of Lightning Cross-cut Saws.
Large lot of Grain and Grass Scythes, assorted.
Large lot of Scythe Stones.
Large lot of straps and T Hinges.
Large lot Wm. Mann's Double and Single Bit Axes.
Lot John W. Fry Axes.
Lot Red Jacket Axes.
Lot Churns.
Counters, Shelving and Awning.
TERMS—All bills less than $100, cash; all bills over $100, 90 days, with approved security.
A. J. PENTECOST,
my1 AUCTIONEER.

FINE
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS
AND
WATCHES,
AT AUCTION!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, April 20,
At 10 A. M., continuing at 2 and 7½ P. M. each day thereafter, until the whole stock is disposed of, which is the finest and most complete to be found in the city, embracing Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Parian Ornaments, &c.
Persons will find this a rare opportunity to secure great bargains, as the sale is POSITIVE, and every article will be sold at once to the highest bidder.
Ladies desiring can attend this sale with the utmost propriety, as a portion of the store will be set apart, and seats reserved for their accommodation.
All representations made during the sale will be guaranteed by us.
GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
N. WHITING & CO.,
ap19:q11 AUCTIONEERS.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Coal and Rolling Mill Property,
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
The Real Estate of the Steubenville Iron and Bolt Company, consisting of 28 acres of land, 148 acres of Coal, Coal Shaft and Rolling Mill, will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, at Steubenville, O., on
SATURDAY, the 15th Day of May, A. D. 1875,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.
Thickness of coal vein 8 feet 3 inches.
For information address
T. P. SPENCER, Assignee,
ap28:q60 Steubenville, Ohio.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
540 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, May 5th.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS SILKS,
Ready-Made Dresses, Suits, &c.
NEW SACQUES,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, &C.,
The Largest and Most Attractive Stock and the Lowest Prices we have Offered this Season.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS,
Remarkable Bargains.
Superior Black Dress Silks
$1, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50 and upward to $4 per yard; also, Splendid Quality of Plain Colored Silks in all desirable shades at $1.50, well worth $2, both admitted by best judges to be unsurpassed for good value in this or any other city in the Union.
At 10c, New Striped Linen Hernanis Suitings.
At 10c and 12½c, Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 25c, New Mohair Diagonals, worth 37½c.
At 25c, New Dress Goods in great variety.
At 25c, Alpacas, all colors.
New Serges, Twills, Poplins, &c.
The New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Decided Bargains in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
All Wool Black Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1 and upward—Unsurpassed Bargains.
BARGAINS IN
Black Grenadines & Hernanis.
Elegant New Cashmere and Silk Sacques Just Opened.
Strictly But One P
WILLIAM SEMPLE
, Nos. 165, 167 an

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
1,500 bbls choice Brands Flour.
200 bbls Rye Flour.
800 sacks choice Corn Meal, 25 and 50 lb sacks.
200 sacks, Graham Flour, (superior article.)
2,000 new empty Flour Barrels.
50 tubs choice Roll Butter.
25 kegs prime (Somerset) Packed Butter.
5 bbls Dried Sweet Corn.
I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, which I offer to the trade at low figures.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11
PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.
JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
25 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.
SUNDRIES.
1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 car loads prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
3 car loads to arrive;
2 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
5 cars shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy India Bags.
Forsale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Office, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.
March 30, 1875.
COA

## FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 78 FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.


## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 7, 1875.

A more hopeful feeling prevails as to business, that is reflected in current financial transactions. Deposits accumulate, debts are freely paid, and there is a fair amount of ease in all business circles. The prominent features of finances, not only in this market, but in all eastern cities, and also in Europe, is the downward tendency of rates of interest and the consequent advancing tendency in the prices of all well-established securities. When or how this movement is to culminate is impossible to foresee, but that it will culminate and react sometime is of course certain. But for the present there is very little employment for capital anywhere, compared to what there was four years ago. Then there was, and had been for several years, nearly a thousand miles of railroad in progress in the West all the time, and the mere process of construction kept a vast amount of capital employed in the manufacture of the material, independent of what was permanently invested in the roads. It is to a large extent this capital that is now in the market seeking other employment because there are no such enterprises on foot now, and it is the fair presumption that until there is a rival of enterprises similar to railroad building of four or five years ago, capital will remain superabundant, and rates of interest will continue low. Although a certain class of theoretic financiers are always talking about low rates of interest as a desirable state of things, we do not see that it is conducive to the general good of the country, when low rates of interest are produced by the stagnation of enterprise, as is evidently the case at present. Low rates of interest are always concurrent with low wages to the working classes, and a consequent decrease of trade. To follow out the theory of these low-rate-of-interest financiers to its logical conclusion, everything should come to a stand-still, and then capital would be so abundant that instead of 5 or 6 per cent. capital would seek employment at 1 or 2 per cent. Low rates of interest are always the index of small profits of trade and of a general tendency to economize. But there is a point at which the laboring classes and the small traders are in danger of being economized out of existence. We do not, therefore, consider the present abundance of money and declining rates of interest a favorable condition of things, and [illegible] not be expected that there will be any return of such prosperity as was experienced five or six years ago until enterprises of some sort are revived to take the place of the railroad building that drew so many immigrants to this country, and furnished employment for so many hands in 1872–3.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115½ | 5-20's 1867 | 123⅝ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, coup | 119½ | " 1868—coupons | 123¼ |
| 6-20's 1862 | 118⅜ | 10-40's | 116 |
| " 1864 | 117⅝ | Currency 6's | 123¾ |
| " 1865 | 119⅛ | Tax Coach 1.884 06 gal | |
| " 1865 new | 121⅝ | 10-40"—coupons | 117⅝ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 104⅝ | Ohio & Mississippi | 26⅜ |
| Erie | 30 | Union Pacific | 75¼ |
| L. C. | 104⅝ | Toledo & Wabash | 12⅝ |
| Mich. Cent. | 96 | Wabash, pref. | 35 |
| St. Paul | 36½ | Adams Express | 102 |
| Pfd. | 55½ | American Express | 64 |
| Michigan Southern | 94 | Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex | 93 |
| Del. Central | 68½ | W., Fargo & Co. Ex | 91½ |
| North Western Com | 41½ | Quicksilver | 17½ |
| Pfd. | 84 | Port Wayne | 133 |
| Rock Island | 104½ | Hannibal & St. Jos. | 24¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 98 | Chicago & Alton | 105 |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅞ | Iron Mountain | 21¾ |
| Western Union Tel. | 79¾ | | |

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (8) | 51 | Cen. Tran. (B) | 46 |
| Read'ng pref. | 55 | Empire Co. (A) | 55 |
| U. Co. of N. J. (A) | 139 | A. & R. R. 7-20 (R) | 86 |
| Oil Creek (8) | 93 | P. C. & St. L. 7's. (B) | 76⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley (B) | 62 | | |

NEW YORK, May 6, 1875.

Money was easy at 2½ to 4; prime mercantile paper 4 to 5½. Sterling was quiet at 487a487½ for sixty days and 490a490½ for sight. The customs receipts were $323,000. Gold was strong, opening at 115¼ and closing at 115½. The borrowing rates were 1, 3 and 1-64. Before the close loans were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $561,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Government bonds are firm. Railroad bonds are quiet. State bonds are dull. The bids for gold aggregated $7,460,000 at from 114.75 to 115.39½. The Government awarded $1,500,000 at from 115.32 to 115.39½. The specie shipments to-day were $880,000, of which $790,000 was gold coin and the remainder silver.

The stock market was depressed early in the day by European advices of a small panic in Paris by realizations and by heavy shipments of specie. Prices fell off under a pretty active selling movement of ½a1 per cent. There was a much better feeling in the afternoon, and at the close of business prices were up ½ to 2½ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Pacific Mail rose from 43¾ to 44, Western Union from 79¼ to 79¾, Rock Island from 104 to 104½, Harlem from 134 to 134½, and Lake Shore from 70½ to 70¾. Union Pacific was the leading feature, and advanced from 74½ to 76, closing at the highest point. Missouri Pacific rose to 54, and Atlantic & Pacific preferred to 16½. New Jersey Central was exceptionally weak to-day, and declined from 111 to 108½, with final sales at 109½. The depression in this stock was caused by a revival of the rumor of the purchase of the New Jersey Southern Railroad by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Erie declined to 29½ on the loss of a bridge, and afterwards recovered to 30. Missouri, Kansas & Texas were more active than of late, and rose to 10½ bid at one time, without sales, but afterwards sold at 9. St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common stock has been admitted to dealings at the Stock Exchange, and to-day sold at 9½a9. The transactions aggregated 166,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwest, 23,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, and 3 4,000 Union Pacific.

*Government.*—U. S. Coupons of '81 122½; 5-20s of '62, 116½; do of '64, 117½; do of '65, 119½; do new, 121½; do of '67 123½; do of '68, 123½; 10-40s, 116½; new 5s 118½; currency 6s, 125½.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 101; Tennessee, old, 71; do new, 71; Virginia, new 63; do old, 44; North Carolina, old, 21; do new, 10.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 67½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 17; Adams Express, 102½; Wells & Fargo, 91½; American Express, 64½; United States Express, 53; Pacific Mail, 43½; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 30; Erie, preferred, 40; Harlem, 134; Harlem, preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 69. Pittsburgh, 93½; North Western, common, 41½; preferred, 54; Rock Island, 104½; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 36½; St. Paul, ipreferred, 55½; Wabash, 12½; do preferred, 20; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7; Terre Haute, preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 105; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 59½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Lake Shore, 70½; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 104½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 24½; Union Pacific, 75½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union 101½; Delaware & Lackawanna 119.

LONDON, May 6 —5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £54,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 36¼ per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 3-16 per cent., or 5-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93¾a94; account 94a94½; 10-40's 104; new 5's, 102½; 5-20's '65, 105½; of '67, 109¾; New York Central, 92; Erie 26¾a26¾.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes 63f 95c.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—U. S. 5-20's '62, 90.

### Potatoes in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The demand was good for peachblows, and prices exhibit a slight improvement as compared with the quotations of yesterday. Common and mixed varieties and early rose were quiet and without any material change. Sales were car Eastern peachblows at 85c, 1 car at 87½c, 5 cars at 90c, 2 cars at $1, all delivered; 100 barrels sold at 60 cents from store at $1.05@1.10, 50 bushels at $1 1/4c car Eastern early rose at 75c delivered; 1 car poor peerless at 80c delivered; 1 car poor mixed do delivered. Car lots of Eastern peachblows are quotable at 95@$1. Small sales from store ranged at $1@1.10. Western peachblows quotable at 85@90c for carlots of choice, with sales from store at 80@85c. Eastern early rose slow at 85@75c for car lots of Eastern, and 90@95c from store. Western early rose slow at 80@85c for carlots, and 90@95c from store. Mixed dull at 80@90c for car lots, and [illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 6, 1875.

Trade generally, while it is perhaps about all that can reasonably be expected, is far from being satisfactory. All classes of business men express themselves dissatisfied with the situation, present as well as prospective; but only is trade comparatively light, but under the influence of a strong competition, there is little or no margin for profit. Complaints are general from all sections of the backwardness of the weather; farmers, in consequence, have been delayed in getting in their Spring crops, and a light harvest in some sections is feared, although, as noted in our last issue, late reports in regard to the crops are more favorable than they were a week or two since. In values there have been no important changes within the past day or two, although nearly all nearly all the leading articles continue firm.

APPLES—The receipts continue to increase, and with the supply coming in more free, accumulate and a stronger disposition to realize in consequence, the market is weak, and no effect sales of anything like a round lot were reported. Prices have to be made. We quote from store to-day, in a jobbing way, at $2.50@3.50 bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—@5c ₩ gal.

BEANS—There appears to be a better feeling in regard to the future of the market, although the demand continues light. Prices remain unchanged. Quotable, in a round lot way, at $1.75 @1.80 for medium, and $1.85@1.90 for navies. The market is supplied with choice to be made. The this will have its effect upon the market.

BUTTER—Dealers all agreed in reporting the market, over the week, as ruling quiet, and dull with increased receipts and the supply increasing, prices are weak, although, as yet, without quotable change. Prices ranged as follows: Prime, 20@22c; choice to fancy dairy, 17@18c. As regards old stock there is no improvement and it is not likely that there will be.

BROOMS—No. 1 Union" 2 Union" 3 Union" 4 Union" 5 Union" 1885—coupons 123⅛

No 2 common, $2.75; No 3 Hurl, $3.00; No 4, $3.50; No 5, $4.00; No 6, $4.25; No. 3 carpet, $4.00; No. 4 Wisp, $1.50; fancy, Parlor, $1.75; fancy, Stable, $1.25 @1.75; Whips, fancy, $1.45@2; Toy Brooms, $1.50 @2.00.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, 16¼@17c; New York dittc, 17@17½c. The stock in this market is light. New Cheese has commenced to come forward, but it is difficult to quote as yet.

CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $10@12 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—With the exception of Peaches, for which there has been an increased demand, caused by the prospect that the coming crop would be a failure, the market continues quiet. Peaches (prime halves) 10@10¾. Apples, 7@8c. Blackberries, 9@10. Raspberries, 16@17c.

EGGS—The market continues fairly active, and with a light stock and light receipts, the recent advance is still maintained.

FLOUR—The demand for some of the market is not, apparently, as strong as it was last week, owing to the unsettled state of affairs relative to the crop of the wheat crop, and the indications just now are that prices have reached the highest notch for the present at least. We report: Extra Family Spring wheat flours, $6.15@6.25 for Wisconsins; and $6.25@6.35 for Minnesotas; winters, $6.25@6.50 for Ohio, and $6.75@7.00 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $6.00@6.25.

GROCERIE—Coffee firm at our quotations with considerable doing in Rio. Sugar is held strong, with an advance on hard refined of ¼ to¾ of a cent ₩ lb at the refineries. Softs maintain their late advance, while raws are steady. The receipts at the seaboard are large. From New Orleans to-day's advices state: "Sugar & Co., that Louisiana Sugar and Molasses are held higher and stocks almost exhausted. They also report the receipts of Sugar and Molasses down to April 30, as follows:

| | Hogsheads. | Barrels. | Half barrels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 34,764 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

These figures show a large deficit in the early estimates, Syrups and Molasses unchanged. Rice higher—at Charleston. Foreign Rice firm.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crushed | 11¾ | Standard E | 10⅜ |
| Granulated | 11¾ | EXC Standard | 10⅛ |
| Powdered | 11⅜ | Demarara | 9¾@10¼ |
| A | 10⅜ | Porto Rico | 9¼@ 9¾ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8¾@ 9¾ | | |

COFFEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Good | 20 | Roasted loose | 26¾ |
| Rio Prime | 22 | E. Java, Rpkgs | 40 |
| Rio Fancy | 24 | E. Java loose | 39¾ |
| Rio, lb pkgs | 27 | | |

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon ₩ lb | 7 | Patna ₩ lb | 7¾@8 |
| Carolina ₩ lb | 8¾@9¼ | | |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Rico | 30@35 | New Orleans | 72@75 |
| Demarara | 35@40 | | |

GRAIN—The receipts of grain have been increasing somewhat during the past few days, but the stock, both in hands of dealers and consumers, is light, and notwithstanding the demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, prices are sustained. There is considerable inquiry for Wheat and but little offering; we are cognizant of one offer of $1.32 for red winter, but holders of small lots cannot be quoted above $1.28@1.30. No. 1 red winter is quoted at $1.30@1.31 at both Cleveland and Chicago, but the Chicago market is rather a shade firmer, but not absolutely higher; 69@70 for mixed and 71@72 for white. Corn is coming in more freely than for some time past, and prices have declined 2c from former quotations; 56@58c for both ear and shelled. Oats in good demand and firm; 39@40c for mixed and 41@42 for white. Corn is coming in more freely than for some time past, and prices have declined 2c from former quotations; 56@58c for both ear and shelled. Oats in good demand and firm; 39@40c for mixed and 41@42 for white. Rye is nominal at 80@85c for car lots. Barley is quiet and nominal; 75@80c for car lots.

SEEDS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $21.50@ 21.75 spot; $21.75@21.40 seller June; $22.02½@ 22.05 seller July. Lard dull and nominal, $15.37½ @15.40 spot; $15.52½ seller June. Bulk meats; demand active; prices advancing. Bacon nominal; short rib middles 11¾@12c; short clear 12¾c spot or seller May.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.18.

On call board wheat was higher; $1.06¾ June. Corn firm and higher; 74@74¾c May; 75¾c June. Oats easier at 42¾c May. Pork and Lard unchanged.

### New York.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.95@5.15; common to good $5.25@5.65; good to choice $5.65@6.25; white wheat extra western $6.25@7.25; St. Louis $5.65@7.50. Rye flour firm at $4.25@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat; receipts 18,000 bushels; market quiet; No. 1 spring $1.28@1.29; No 2 $1.21; No 2 red $1.28; No 1 Chicago $1.17@1.21; No 2 Northwest $1.19@ 1.21; No 2 Milwaukee $1.23@1.24. Rye in a) $1.09. Barley scarce and firm. Malt firm at $1.57. Corn heavy and lower; mixed western 80@90c; yellow 90@91c. Oats; receipts 11,000 bush; market steady; mixed western 74@76c; white 76@77c. Hay quiet at 80@$1.05. Hops quiet at 16@ 20. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses firm, Rice quiet and steady. Tallow dull; city 8c; country, refined 12¼@12¾c; crude 6¾@6¾c. Rosin quiet at $2.00@2.05. Eggs firm; western 17@17½c. Turpentine quiet at 39@35c. Pork dull; new $22@22.25. Beef quiet. Cut Meats: dry salted shoulders 8¾c. Middles dull; long clear 12¾@ 12¾c; short clear 13¾c. Lard lower; steady at 15¾c. Butter firm; western 12@16c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firm at at $1.17@1.17¾.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.25@5.40; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.25@5.75; high grades $7.00 @7.50. Wheat firm; red $1.44@1.45; amber $1.45@ $1.48. Rye $1.08. Corn moderately active; yellow 80c; mixed 78@79c. Oats firm; white 76c; mixed 76c. Provisions steady. Pork $22.75@23.00. Beef hams 18@22¾c; smoked 18@19½c. Lard 15@16c. Whisky $1.18. Petroleum quiet; refined 12¾@ 13c; crude 9¾c. Clover seed; western 10¾@11c. Butter steady; choice wanted; New York and Bradford county extra 28@30c; do fancy 25@26c; western extra 23@24c; do fancy 17@19c. Cheese steady; western fine 16@16¾c. Eggs firm; western fresh 17@18c.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Cotton dull and nominal at 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; red $1.30@1.35. Corn in demand but and market firm at 78@80c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Rye firm at $1.22@1.25. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at 64@65c. Whisky higher at $1.18. Lard dull at $22. Bacon and dry salt meats unchanged. Lard nominal at 15¾c.

### Detroit.

DETROIT, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra $1.32¾@1.33½; No 1 $1.29 @1.30; amber $1.30@1.40. Corn; demand fair and market firm; No 1 untried 78½@80c. Oats firm at 66@67c. Clover seed $6.75@7

### Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—Wheat quiet; red $1.20@1.25; amber $1.25@1.30; white $1.25@1.33. Corn; ear 71@72c; shelled 75@76c. Oats nominal; mixed 67c; white 69c.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Flour firm; choice $6.25@ 7.40. Corn firm at 57@57½c. Oats active at 52@ 54c. Lard active; refined 15¾@16¼c. Bacon firm at 9¾, 9¾, 18¾@18¾c.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 6.—Wheat quiet; red State $1.34 @1.35. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet and scarce.

### Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cattle; receipts 650 head, making 2,350 for three days, against 2,220 same time last week; market quiet, moderately firm and unchanged; prices ranging at 4½@5½c for extra Illinois steers 7¾c; average generally selling at 12@12¼c, and fat still-fed Texans 6 cwt at 11¾@ 11¾c. Sheep; receipts 2,800 head, making 6,100 for three days, against 5,350 same time last week; prices a shade higher; market closes firm at 5@5¾c for very poor to fancy unshorn sheep, and 5¾@6¾c for ordinary to extra sheared. Swine; receipts 5,400 head, making 13,560 for three days, against 9,200 same time last week; nine cars on sale; city dressed 3c lower and closed dull at 9¾@9¾c.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Cattle; receipts 153 head; total for the week 3,312; market firm, but slow, a little ruling prices of the week; sales at $30 head. Sheep and lambs; receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 10,200; market more active and the feeling firmer; prices about the opening quotations of the week; sales 1,722 head. Hogs; receipts 2,300 head; total for the week 11,200; market opened moderately active; sales 1,200 head; ten cars in the yards remaining on sale. The majority of the heavy hogs: Yorkers $7.25@7.62½; heavy hogs $6.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Cattle; receipts 3,000 head; in fair demand and prices steady and rather weak; stockers 3½@5c; butchers 4@5½c; shipping steers 5½@6¾c; sales of choice at $6@6.30; shipments 2,400 head. Hogs; receipts 18,000 head; under heavy receipts the market declined 15@20c, with little trading at the decline, and closing weak; sales chiefly at $7.25@7.70; common at $7@7.20; $7.90; prices for other grades are nominal; shipments 6,000 head. Sheep; receipts 1,000; market quiet and prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Hogs lower; shippers $6.65@ 7.65; bacon $7.25@7.50; good to choice $7.65@ 8.20; market active; sales of good native butchers at 7¾c; choice 8a8¼c; shipping 6¾@7c; mixed stock $3.75@5.10; light Texans 5¾@3¾c.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Hogs dull; common $7 @7.25; fair to medium $7.25@7.50; good $7.75@7.80.

### Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton: futures closed firm; sales of 4,200 bales; May 16 3-32c; June 16 3-16@16 7-32c; July 16 13-32@16 7-16c; August 16 13-32@16¾c; September 16 13-32c; October 15 15-16@15 31-32c; November 15 29-32@15¾c; December 15¾@15 25-32c; January 15 15-16@15 31-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 1,450 bales; prices firm; good ordinary 14½@14¾c; low middling 15@15¼c; middling to strict low middling 15¾@15¾c; good middling 15¾@15¾c; middling 15¾@15¾c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,007 bales; stock 111,784 bales; unsold last evening 71,900 bales; on shipboard not cleared.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The volume of business was restricted by rainy weather, and was light in all departments. Cotton goods are quiet and unsettled by late price revisions. Hill's seven-eighths bleached shirtings are reduced to 9c. Other reductions are quiet. Cottonades are dull in heavy makes and irregular. Light chocolate fancy prints are in steady request, but plains less active.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND P. PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber; 1 do sawed boards; 1 do shingles; 1 do sash shingles Union Planing Mill Co; 1 box moulding Fairbanks & Holland; 7 cars scales Fairbanks M & Co; 5 bbls oil Paine A & T; 2 cases varnish J L Lytle & Co; 1 bbl spirits of turpentine Jarvis & Adams; 12 cases palm Onions & R; 2 pails do Paine A & T; 1 bbl M Morris; 1 qr bbl beef J Lowry & Co; 56 pks fish curry & M; 36 bbls chairs W H Lemon; 3 do do Lemon & Co; 1 do do Lemon & Co; 1 do do Leather G N Hoffstott; 2 bdls hose Hartly McKee & Co; 79 pcs s pipe H H Collins; 5 kegs s iron Graff B & Co; 1 do do Leay Dilworth Iron & Steel Co; 1 bbl mantle M McWhinney & Co; 10 bdls oil E Ellis; 12 bbls apples Colwell & Co; 13 do 5 bbs eggs E Fox & Co; 12 bbls apples Wood & Wood; 21 bbls chairs H L Spafford & do H Berger; 1 car flour and feed Will Provost; 9 bbls eggs Wm Simmons; 7 do W H Clark; 1 do 2 bbs eggs J L Harnden; 1 car flour and feed Wm Muller; 1 do oats Gangwish & S; 100 bags m feed Reid & R; 1 car flour and feed Gallagher Bro; 1 do do Gormley & Co; 1 car oats W G Miller; 5 bbls eggs J H Loh & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars lumber Ball, Hunt & Co; 1 do do Emma Swift; 1 car bran H Schnebaum; 1 do Laing & McK; 2 cars meat Rea H & R; 2 do flour Shoemaker & Co; 1 do do Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do House Mee & Co; 1 do do H Voskamp; 1 do malt Gangwish & S; 100 bags m feed Reid & R; 1 car flour and feed Gallagher Bro; 1 do do Gormley & Co; 1 car oats W G Miller; 5 bbls eggs J H Loh & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars meat Ball, Hunt & Co; 1 car lumber

# HOME NEWS.

**Recitations To-night.**

Mr. Clinton Lloyd's entertainment at Library Hall to-night will, we hope, be borne in mind. Reserved seats may be obtained at Kleber's without additional charge. The programme gives promise of a delightful evening's entertainment.

**Sudden Death.**

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man supposed to be William McKinney, who died on a raft in the Allegheny river about six o'clock yesterday morning. He had been ill for several days, during which time he had suffered much exposure, which led the jury to believe that this was the immediate cause of his death, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was an Irishman, about thirty years of age and has no friends in this city. He will be buried at the expense of the county.

**The Church Alley Stabbing.**

John Hays, the colored stoker of the steamboat Boaz, who is charged with stabbing Noah Jackson a few nights ago, in a ranche in Church alley, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Mayor and in default of one thousand dollars bail was committed for trial. The hearing did not last more than fifteen minutes. Jackson and Hays each told their story with the result indicted. The recovery of the former has been much more rapid than it was at first thought it would be, his wounds being of rather a serious nature.

**Guilty, but not the Man.**

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., May 6.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

In the proceedings of the United States District Court, published in the GAZETTE of the 6th and the evening *Leader* of the 5th, one C. W. Hazzard is recorded as having plead "guilty to retailing liquor without having a special license." Now I hope your reporter has got the wrong initials, for it is nt pleasant to be mistaken for a retail liquor dealer when one has just been elected delegate to the National Temperance Convention at Chicago. But if the editor fellow bears even a cognomical relation to me, I hope he will get into some more reputable business than selling rot-gut whisky.

Soberly yours,

CHILL W. HAZZARD.

**SURRENDERED HIMSELF.**

**George Zell, the Alleged Murderer of Ammon, in Jail.**

It will be recollected that since the death of Ammon, who was injured to such an extent in a riot at Sorg's saloon, on the South Side, as to cause his death a few days ago, the police have been on the lookout for George Zell, who was charged with having thrown the beer glass which produced the fatal wound. All efforts to effect his arrest have proved unavailing, even though the County Commissioners had offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and conviction of the alleged murderer or murderers. The police, by a special effort to secure Zell on Wednesday night, but failed in their attempts, and yesterday morning he surrendered himself to Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, who made out a commitment for him and he was lodged in jail.

It is said the prisoner was in company with one Henderson, who claims the credit of inducing him to give himself up, and that he will according make application for the reward, which he says he intends to use in the defense of Zell, in Court.

**THE OUTRAGE CASE.**

**Partial Investigation Yesterday by the Mayor.**

John C. Brown, the colored sexton of the Fourth avenue Baptist church, against whom an information charging him with having outraged Charlotte O'Brien and Mary Jones is pending, was before the Mayor yesterday afternoon for a hearing. The first named girl is between twelve and thirteen years of age and the latter about sixteen. The youngest was sworn and after having recovered her self possession she told a very plain and straightforward story, including two different days upon which the offense charged was committed upon her, and detailing the circumstances. She was pretty sharply cross-examined by Mr. Moreland, attorney for the defendant, and by his questioning and civil treatment, he managed to get a good deal of important evidence from her but he failed to elicit any of a contradictory character. When through with her the hearing was continued until this morning, the hour fixed for the investigation of the confidence men, elsewhere referred to, having arrived and a number of witnesses being in waiting to give their testimony in the case.

**THE GREYS ENCAMPMENT.**

**A Site Suggested—The Advantages of Monongahela City.**

The Duquesne Greys have commenced casting about for a pleasant location for their annual encampment, and a correspondent writing from Monongahela City is anxious to impress upon them the Paradaisical advantages of Monongahela City for the purpose. Among the numerous attractions cited, may be numbered the fact of accessibility—the warriors having the advantage of either railroad or river. The correspondent, who evidently is a man appreciates the loveliness of the rural city of which he writes, avers that there is no better place on the earth; the people are of the kind-hearted kind, and the handsomest on the firmament, the morality of the town of the highest order, the bathing facilities superb, the parade grounds ample and beautiful, no whisky to be had as a distributing element, and generally well with the Pittsburgh papers and the people ready to receive the Greys with a hearty welcome. The local warriors, composed of Cos. A', Lieutenant Bowman, and Co. F., Captain Colten, of the 18th Regiment, Gallagher's command also announce their anxiety to welcome their comrades to their hearts and homes, and to escort them to the coolest spots and shadiest nooks to while away in peace and happiness the summer hours.

Evidently Monongahela City is worthy of some attention from the Greys before they decide upon a site for their encampment.

**ALLEGHENY STREETS.**

**Meeting of the Committee Last Night.**

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding.

The committee reconsidered their action at a previous meeting in refusing to erect steps from Howard to East street, and Street Commissioner Tyson was directed to receive proposals for the erection of the steps and report the same to the committee.

The Controller was authorized to pay the bills for paving stone purchased by the Street Commissioner, as soon as presented.

The matter of carrying of the water of Butcher's Run in a sewer was then taken up, and it was contended that as the present sewer for that purpose does not extend far enough up Madison avenue and East street, to drain off the water of the run in case an unusual amount of water collected in the run on East street, it was decided to instruct the engineer to examine the sewer and report to the committee whether the water can be drained in this present sewer, and if not how far the sewer must be extended to drain the property and the run.

The Eastern District pay roll amounting to $1,856.62 and that of the Western District amounting to $1,677.521 were approved, as were the monthly bills.

The action of the last meeting in directing the City Solicitor to suspend the collection of the assessment for the opening of West End avenue, was considered.

It was agreed to report an ordinance to Councils for the grading of Downing street from Lowrie street to Hamilton street.

Some other routine business was transacted, after which the committee adjourned.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

The increasing popularity of "Si Slocum" at the Opera House, is a guarantee that it is being appreciated. The thrilling scenes cannot be witnessed without raising excitement and expectancy to the utmost pitch, and the storms of applause which follow the successful hits are the mightiest order. The shooting feats of the drama are really wonderful. The same play will be repeated this evening.

**Trimble's Variety Theatre.**

The excellent variety performance nightly offered the patrons of Trimble's Variety Theatre cannot otherwise than attract crowded houses. Manager Aims procures the best talent attainable, and the result is good entertainments and delighted audiences.

**Adams—Lotta—Locke.**

Library Hall will certainly contain an audience only limited by its seating and standing capacity, next Monday evening, on the occasion of the benefit of the popular manager, Mr. Henry E. Abbey. The sale of seats commenced yesterday, and before noon, nearly every seat down stairs had been taken and for two or three rows back in the gallery. Adams, Lotta and Locke, in addition to the popularity of the worthy recipient of the complimentary benefit, did the business.

**Arthur Palmer's Benefit.**

The benefit of Mr. Palmer, the scenic artist at the Opera House, whose work every one has seen and admired, is arranged to come off Wednesday evening next. "Hamlet" has been selected as the play on this occasion, and Mr. Edwin Stone will make his first appearance on the title *role*. Mr. Palmer has hosts of friends in Pittsburgh who will put in an appearance Wednesday evening.

**The Centennial Museum.**

The ladies having in charge the Centennial Museum postponed the opening from last night until this evening. They have secured quite a number of interesting relics, and the museum will be an attractive resort. All the specimens are carefully carded and so arranged that they can be thoroughly examined. It will be one of the most interesting collections of relics ever gathered in Pittsburgh.

**The Old Folks' Concert.**

The attendance at the Old Folks' Concert, at the Third Methodist church (Rev. J. Hulls), last night, was quite large, and the exercises very entertaining. Another concert will be given to-night, when an attractive programme will be presented, which will doubtless draw a crowded house.

**Boston Brown Bread,** on Saturday, at S. S. Marvin & Co.'s, 91 and 93 Liberty street.

**WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.**

**The Meeting of Republicans in Allegheny Last Night—The Action of the County Committee Objected to—A General Demand for a Change—Earnest Speeches by Leading Workers—Practical and Pointed Resolutions Passed—The Question of Representation Discussed—The Subject to be Thoroughly Investigated.**

The Republicans of Allegheny assembled in large numbers last evening at the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican club, in pursuance of a call, to give expression to their feelings concerning the late action of the County Executive Committee. The gathering was a representative one not only because of the number present, but as well for the character of the attendants—the real life, and vigor, and solidity of the party being very fully represented.

THE CLUB MEETING.

An informal discussion as to politics in general, and the special business on hand in particular, was carried on until about eight o'clock, when John A. Myler, Esq., President of the Young Men's Republican Club, took the chair, and stated that a meeting of the club had been called, the object of which had been fully explained in the call as published in the GAZETTE. As, however, there also had been called a general meeting of Republicans, he thought it advisable that the club should transact its business as soon as possible, and give way, out of courtesy, to the other meeting.

The Secretary reported that Messrs. Geo. W. Reed and I. M. Patterson had been recommended for membership, and on motion they were unanimously elected, after which a brief interval was pleasantly whiled away by the Secretary in gathering in the greenbacks from members who desired to settle their financial records with the club.

The Chair then explained that he had been requested by the requisite number of members to issue a call for a meeting of the Club, to take some action with reference to the appointment of delegates by the County Committee to the State Convention. After he had authorized the meeting, however, another call had been issued for a general meeting of Allegheny Republicans, and in response to the people had gathered.

Mr. James D. Walker moved, in view of these facts, that the meeting of the Club adjourn to give the citizens an opportunity, which motion was carried.

THE GENERAL MEETING.

The general meeting was then organized, on motion of Mr. Sam. Hastings, by calling Mr. John A. Myler to the chair.

The chair stated the meeting had been called in view of the fact that the County Committee had taken action at their last meeting, which seemed to be an usurpation of power. He suggested, however, that as he was a member of the County Committee it would hardly look well for him to preside, and has therefore declined to serve.

Mr. James Hunter moved that the resignation of Mr. Myler be accepted and that Mr. William Paul, Jr., be called to the chair. The motion was carried, and Mr. Paul assumed the duties of the position.

Mr. C. W. Smythe said he had prepared a few resolutions with reference to the business on hand which he desired to offer.

Hon. H. S. Fleming suggested that a Committee on Resolutions should be appointed, so as to get the work down to a system.

Mr. John B. Kennedy moved the appointment of a committee of five to prepare business.

Mr. H. M. Long moved as an amendment that all resolutions be referred to that committee.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. W. D. Bois—"I hope, Mr. Chairman, that no members of the County Committee will be appointed on that committee."

Mr. Fleming—"I hope so, too. Let us act carefully in the matter. We are all Republicans, and I trust we have the good of the party at heart. We have to look upon 'troublous times' just now, and we want to act wisely, so as to get out of trouble."

Mr. James Hunter thought there might be some member of the County Committee, at least, appointed, as then they could explain what had been done by the County Committee, and it was nothing but fair to give them a representative in this Committee, on Resolutions.

Mr. Smythe said they all knew what they had come to the meeting for. The County Committee had usurped power. It had appointed a class to the State Convention, and thus take it out of the authority which belonged to the people. The meeting was called to condemn this action. He, therefore, moved that the County Committee be requested to rescind that action at once.

This motion however, was voted down. The general sentiment seemed to be that the best way to proceed was to have the business prepared by a committee, and so Mr. Kennedy's motion as amended by Mr. Long, was carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. J. B. Kennedy, H. M. Long, James Hunter, Alexander J. Pentecost, and C. W. Miller, as members of the committee, and the gentlemen retired.

THE RURAL DISTRICTS HEARD FROM.

As a means of relieving the tedium of waiting,

Hon. B. C. Christy, who was observed in the assemblage, was called upon for a few remarks. He responded by saying that so far as he understood the purpose of the meeting it was to take action relative to the feelings of Republicans in Allegheny, and the country districts, against the action of the County Committee in appointing delegates to Lancaster. He was present in no any belligerent spirit, but they *had* assembled to protect against the action of the committee. They felt that the committee had made a mistake, and that it was a matter which deeply concerned the future success of the party. The committee had certainly taken upon themselves power which did not belong to them, and had taken that power out of the hands of the people. The people felt it, and so far as he had learned of the state of feeling not only in Allegheny but in the rural districts, it was against this action of the committee. He thought there was no chance to act arbitrarily, but the people wanted the action of the committee rescinded. They were all in this meeting he hoped good Republicans, who desired the success of the party, and as such, were disposed to be unduly warm in their protest, but they believed the committee had made a great mistake which ought to be rectified without delay. If they undertook to whip the people into support of this action of the Committee, they might apparently succeed in the first place, but the people would whip them out, and the ticket, too, in the second place, when they came to vote next fall. The party had had a taste of that last fall, and didn't want any more of it. He hadn't heard a man take exception to the men who had been put on the ticket, but had not heard a man who did not take exception to the manner in which the appointments had been made. The feeling was alike both in the country districts and in Allegheny City. He thought, therefore, they should take calm, cool, deliberate action without regard to persons, or the Executive Committee.

A "COMMITTEE MAN" SPEAKS.

Hon. Hugh S. Fleming was next called upon. He fully coincided with the views of the last speaker. He thought the County Committee had made a mistake. He was a member of that committee and had attended its last meeting. He went over there with the conviction that the committee ought not to appoint the delegates to Lancaster. He opposed this view on the committee, but his judgment, and that of others who thought the same way, had been overruled by the brethren in Pittsburgh. He was not satisfied with the manner in which the business had been done, and he thought the action should be at once rescinded. A review of the past was sufficient to show them what would be the result of trying to take any authority from the people. There was dissatisfaction with the action of the committee. It was generally condemned as an assumption of power. He deemed it wise and prudent to call upon them to rescind that action. It was well known that Gov. Hartranft was to be renominated. He did not like to see his chances for election jeopardized in any way. He did not want to see the chances of the county ticket jeopardized. He had talked with some of the delegates appointed, and they were ready to do anything to harmonize the party. It was an unfortunate position to have the party placed in, but could yet be remedied. The gentlemen who had brought it about had not thoroughly realized the effect of their action before they decided upon it. It had been argued that the people didn't care for a convention in this matter. This was a mistake. The people did not want their rights infringed upon, and it would be wise to hold primaries.

There were other questions beside this of delegates, which also needed to be settled. The representation was not fair, and that ought to be a fairer division. He wanted all to have a fair chance, and then to go in and work, and he had no fear of success.

Mr. W. B. Rodgers was next called out. He thought the success of the party largely depended upon the action of the County Committee being annulled. There was undoubtedly great dissatisfaction. The lesson of last fall should teach them caution. The Committee ought to be willing to retrace its steps. The complaint was not against the men, as against the manner of their appointment. The course of the County Committee was unprecedented. They had not been chosen for that purpose. Nobody had any idea when they were appointed that they would assume such power. It would be disastrous to go into the canvass with such dissatisfaction abroad as had been created by the action of the Committee. They didn't want any more of the experiences of last fall, and he thought the County Committee would appreciate the situation, and listen to the voice of the people.

WHAT THE COUNTY COMMITTEE THOUGHT.

Mr S. P. Fulton, chairman of the County Committee, next yielded to the general request, and made a few remarks. He had come over to the meeting very respectfully, and was glad to see such a respectable assemblage. He had come to learn what their verdict would be. As a member of the County Committee, he had endeavored to do all for the best. He regretted exceedingly that there seemed to be a feeling among the Republicans of Allegheny that they had been treated unfairly. He was sorry also that in the discussion of the question, some terms that seemed harsh, had been used by prominent men, and by the press. He knew there was no disposition in the committee to override the rights of any section, or of the people at large. Especial objection seemed to be made to the action of the Committee in reference to the appointment of delegates to Lancaster. He was sure that action had been taken with good motives, and in good feeling. It was thought that much trouble would be saved if the Committee appointed the delegates and nobody could feel hurt, because there was no contest. It was well known that Primaries would have to be held after the State Convention, to elect delegates to the County Conventions, and it was thought that the people would not desire so many primaries. The chief interest centered in the County Conventions, because there was really no contest in the State, and hence the Committee thought the people would be indifferent to the primaries if held for the State Convention. So the Committee took their action. Hartranft was to be nominated for Governor, and as for State Treasurer he had no opinion, and did not know who he would vote for. He believed the delegates felt that way. It was understood that no delegate would be appointed who would not support Hartranft, and so, as that was the main matter, the committee took the action complained of. If this action was wrong, if it was a mistake, he was willing to do all he could to change it, if they were so requested by the Republicans of the county. He hoped the discussion would be carried on in the spirit of kindness, as he could assure all Republicans present that no affront was intended to Allegheny Republicans or any where else by the committee in the action they had taken.

HOW ALLEGHENY FEELS.

Mr. John Megraw was next observed in the assemblage, and made to do duty—being introduced as an "old war horse" from whom the meeting desired to hear. This gentleman made one of the most emphatic addresses, in which he very plainly stated his objections to the action of the Committee. It looked to him as though a few were attempting to run the party, and to cut out the people from a voice. He was afraid if such was the case the "running" would not be a marked success. He thought it required the people to act instead of a few politicians, no matter how wise the latter might be. The meeting had been called to condemn the action of the Committee. He was willing to allow those gentlemen a fair share of wisdom—they might be wiser than all the community—but he thought it would be well enough to let the people have a little say so inasmuch as it was from the people they expected to get votes. If some attention was not paid to the people the men who nominated Gov. Hartranft and "run" him would have a hard task to do in electing him. He wanted Gov. Hartranft elected because he considered him an honor to the party and the State, and the best Governor Pennsylvania ever had. But he wanted the people to have a say in everything, so as to make his election sure.

He objected to men taking control, or being appointed on the ticket as delegates, who had never done anything in their lives for the party—had never stood at the polls a day, or given five dollars for the party. He also objected to the Republicans of Allegheny being ruled by Pittsburgh politicians, as was the case in the past. He hoped the Alleghenians would have back bone enough to tell these men to take back seats. He wanted a new deal all around. There would have labored as he had done in the last six months in the organization of the Club, for the party if he had not thought that they were to keep clear of rings and cliques. For that reason he wanted to have this action rescinded, and the committee taught that Allegheny Republicans were not to be ruled in such a style. He only cast the party to get out of the old rut, and if it didn't do so it was sure to sink. They ought to go to work and elect the delegates as they had always done, and pay some attention to the demands of the people. If that was not done they would be defeated next fall.

The speaker then drifted into a few playful allusions to the explanation of the Chairman of the County Committee. He concluded, however, that no explanation was needed, but what was necessary was a rescinding of the action of the Committee.

His remarks were closed just as the Committee on resolutions entered.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee, then offered the following as the Committee's report.

WHEREAS, The recent action of the County Republican Executive Committee, in appointing delegates to the State Convention, contrary to the wishes of the party in this county, has given rise to dissatisfaction in some districts; therefore

*Resolved*, That in order to preserve harmony within the party, we respectfully recommend the reconsideration of the action of the Committee, and the reconsideration of its action in appointing said delegates, instead of authorizing their election in the usual way at the primary meetings.

*Resolved*, That in case the Committee shall fail to comply with this request, the delegates appointed by the County Committee for the Forty-second Senatorial, and First Legislative Districts be requested to resign, and that their places be supplied through the usual method at primary meetings, to be called by the authorized representatives of the party in the above districts.

*Resolved*, That we deprecate any exercise of power by anybody not expressly delegated by the people, and that we earnestly ask the co-operation of all Republicans in the county in our effort to maintain the integrity of the party.

The resolutions were adopted as read, without amendment,—there being but two dissenting votes. The young gentlemen who were thought to have voted in the negative subsequently said they had not done so.

THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. W. M. Claney offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the members of the Republican party in the different wards be requested to meet at that our city be represented in the Conventions now to be holden for the nomination of candidates for county officers, by a delegate from representation of one delegate for each 250 voters in each ward.

Mr. Henry Warner said that would hardly be fair, Pittsburgh has a delegate for every precinct. They could not have more than one hundred and fifty voters in a district, but they might go down to seven. In a ward amounted to two hundred and fifty it was divided into two precincts, and each would have one hundred and twenty-five—and thus get two delegates. He moved as an amendment that there be one delegate for each school district.

Mr. Christy thought that would hardly be fair, as the county districts would not get a fair chance. He explained in detail the injustice of such a division as far as the county districts were concerned.

After some discussion on this topic, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to make a full investigation into the matter, and to report a fair division at a future meeting. Messrs. Christy and Bayne were added to the Committee.

Col. Sarsfield was called upon for a few remarks. He fully and heartily endorsed with the spirit of the meeting, and fully concurred with the preamble and resolutions which had been adopted. The dissatisfaction which existed at the action of the Committee, he believed to be confined to Allegheny or the rural districts alone; it was almost as strong in Pittsburgh. It was general. He thought the will of the people should be asserted over all the plans of politicians. Captain Sarsfield's action of the committee had been taken against the protest of many, who objected to it before the committee met. He thought the gentlemen now saw their mistake, and would be willing to recede.

The speaker then spoke at some length on the subject of representation, and contended that that was a matter that needed overhauling—especially in view of the fact that Pittsburgh had but ninety-nine representatives in the Convention now, and the rest of the county but one hundred and twenty-seven. He thought a fairer division than that could be made. The County Committee ought to have taken a matter of careful attention than had been accorded to it.

Mr. Kennedy said that as it had been suggested the County Committee might delay, he therefore moved that the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet this night one week, so that they could take some action in reference to the matter. The motion was carried.

Thanks were then returned to the Club for the use of the Hall and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting throughout was of an earnest and determined character, although a fraternal spirit prevailed. The speeches were very frequently interrupted with applause, and the sentiment was one of unanimity, both with speakers and hearers, which made the result satisfactory, and gave evidence of the general feeling in Republican circles.

**PATENTS GRANTED.**

**List of Patents Issued to Citizens of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending May 6, 1875, and Furnished for the "Gazette" by W. C. Beringer, Solicitor of Patents, No. 116 Smithfield Street.**

PENNSYLVANIA.

Casting Shovel-Blanks—Edward Binns and E. A. Barnes, Pittsburgh. Filed Feb. 15, 1875.

Manufacture of Shovels—T. J. Blake, Pittsburgh. Filed Feb. 18, 1875.

Soda Water Generators—Jas. Anderson, Allegheny. Filed March 20, 1875.

Nozzles for Oil Cans—Wm. Doe, Reno. Filed Feb. 23, 1875.

Water-Wheels—Fred. Kring, Johnstown. Filed December 5, 1874.

Bottles—L. P. C. Schmidt, Pittsburgh. Filed October 24, 1874.

Crucible-Molds—J. C. Wallace, Pittsburgh. Filed March 19, 1875.

Manufacture of Glass-Ware—A. A. Adams, Pittsburgh. Filed March 3, 1875.

Process for Manufacturing Lubricating Rouseville. Filed Sept. 26, 1874.

Means for Pumping Wells—A. E. Nickerson and L. C. Streeter, Allegheny township, Venango county. Filed November 30, 1874.

OHIO.

Rolls for Rounding and Smoothing Metallic Rods and Bars—Thos. S. Cook, Cleveland. Filed March 6, 1875.

Lubricators for Steam-Engines—James Farnan, Cleveland. Filed Oct. 18, 1874.

Dental-Bibs—Rollin Norton, Cleveland. Filed March 25, 1875.

Wagon-Tongue Attachments—Wm. M. Bernhard, Morristown. Filed March 3, 1875.

Manufacture of Glassware—Charles W. Brockminer, Bridgeport. Filed Nov. 27, 1875.

Key-Fasteners—J. Thornton, Cleveland. Filed Feb. 17, 1875.

Key-Fasteners—Robert F. Gibson, Cleveland, assignor one-half his right to F. N Clark, same place. Filed April 2, 1875.

Rain-Water-Cut-Offs—J. F. Hess, Massilon, assignor to himself and L. Hess. Filed March 23, 1875.

Automatic Rain-Water Cut-Offs—T. C. Fawcett, St. Clairsville. Filed Feb. 2, 1875

WEST VIRGINIA.

Glass-Moulds—John H. Hobbs, Wheeling, and C. W. Brockminer, Bridgeport, Ohio. Filed March 27, 1875

Manufacture of Pressed Glass Flower and Fruit Stands—John H. Hobbs, Wheeling and C. W. Brockminer, Bridgeport, Ohio. Filed March 27, 1875.

**THE SUSPICIOUS QUARTETTE.**

**The Hearing Yesterday Afternoon, Before the Mayor, in the Case of the Supposed Confidence Men—Interesting Testimony Regarding Their Fourth Avenue Operations—That Sardinian Gold Coin Plays a Part—Decision This Morning.**

A shrewder looking quartette of men than were before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, charged with being professional thieves, are not often seen. They were the persons arrested on Tuesday on suspicion of having unlawful intentions upon the financial institutions of this city, and of entertaining a purpose for the replenishment of their mutual exchequer in a way not provided for by the Act of Assembly, on the contrary, expressly forbid by the statute. Their names, as has been already stated, are Joseph Riley, J. H. Thomas, G. H. Palmer and Henry A. Sardam. They were escorted into the front office and accommodated with chairs inside the railing and directly in front of the Mayor's bench, thus affording His Honor an excellent opportunity to eye them through his Brazilian pebbles, and it was evident that he did not neglect this chance to increase his stock of physiognomical information. The lobby was well filled with spectators, all of whom manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. Shortly before four o'clock the Mayor took his seat, adjusted his glasses, located his left hand behind his left ear and announced that he was ready to hear business, the latter pointed out Sardam, Thomas and Palmer as the men on the opposite side of the street, and told him that he thought they were suspicious characters.

Mr. Reardon—If your Honor please I object to this hearsay evidence. The witness has no right to state what others told him.

Mayor—I have a strong suspicion that the sooner these men are put out of the way the better, and will let Mr. Jones proceed.

Mr. Jones then went on and told the court how he had watched the men pass the People's Savings Bank, and then come back and look in the door, go a little farther on and finally return and go in the bank. Mr. Jones suspecting from the actions of the men that they were the ones the bank had followed them in, accompanied by Mr. Kenney, and stayed there until they left. This was the substance of Mr. Jones' evidence.

Mayor—Mr. Jones, you will accept the thanks of the court. Every citizen would take as much interest in these matters as you have done we would soon get clear of such cases.

Mr. Reardon—Mr. Jones, what is your business?

Mr. Jones—I am an insurance agent, representing several companies.

Mr. Reardon—Do you pay your losses?

Mr. Jones—We do.

Mr. Reardon—That's all.

Mr. James H. Kenney, Secretary of the M. & M. Insurance Company, on Wood street, said that on Saturday last Surdam, Thomas and Palmer came into his office and one of them asked for a revenue stamp. Another bought a sheet in an optic affectionately bent upon a money drawer, whereupon he removed the cash and locked it up in the safe. The subsequent suspicious actions of the prisoners on Wood street and Fourth avenue convinced him that they were up to no good, and on Tuesday he pointed out the three named to Detective Rivers. Mr. Kenney made a brief statement of his observations of the doings of the men, their signals to each other in the street, hiding in dim passage ways, &c.

The Mayor to Mr. Kenney—The banks and insurance companies of Pittsburgh should present you and Mr. Jones with gold watches.

Mr. Reardon—I hope they will, and give you a gold chain.

Mr. David Robinson, of Robinson Bros. Fourth avenue bankers, testified that on Monday Surdam came into their bank and asked concerning the value of a gold coin. Mr. Robinson also stated that on Monday forenoon Surdam entered the Germania Bank on the same mission. An hour or so later he returned accompanied by Thomas and Palmer and they asked for two revenue stamps and a circular and stated that they were strangers. Witness met them again at the corner of Fourth avenue in front of the Peoples' Savings Bank.

This concluded the evidence when Mr. Reardon addressed the Court and asked for the discharge of his clients on the ground that not one particle of testimony had been adduced to show that they were professional thieves. He read the Act of Assembly applicable to the case, and granting, for the sake of the argument, that the defendants were what the information charged them with being, he said they could not be held for trial nor committed to the County House because not one of them had been arrested at any of the places which the law designates as the localities at which professional thieves must be apprehended. At the conclusion of the argument the Mayor announced that he would render his decision at nine o'clock this morning. Nothing at all was proved against Riley and the evidence against the others only shows, at most very conclusively, that they are suspicious characters.

The Chief of Police of Louisville has written for a description of these men. He imagines that they are the parties who recently attempted to burglarize a bank in that city.

**LACE CURTAINS.**

**Hugus & Hacke**

desire to call attention to their large and varied stock of Lace Curtains, consisting of Nottingham Lace, Ecru Guipure Lace, French Guipure Lace, French and Swiss Tambourd Lace, embracing many new and handsome designs, which are offered at extraordinary low prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

**Water and Sewer Pipe.**

Messrs. N. C. Walker & Co., whose depot and warehouse is No. 372 Penn avenue, are the most extensive manufacturers of the above line of goods in the country, and their products have a reputation for excellence and durability unsurpassed. They have in store and make to order Fire Brick of all sizes and forms, Sewer and Water Pipe, from one to thirty inches diameter, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, and Traps for each size of Pipe. Chimney Tops, Ventilating Flues, Hot Air Flues, Cold Air Flues, Patent Chimneys, Lawn Vases, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, Statuary, Stove Linings, Grate Tiles, of all sizes; Boiler Tiles, Fine Tiles and Flooring Tiles, Common Fire Brick, Red Brick, Ground Fire Clay, Star Clay, for Crucibles and fine work; Window Caps, Sills, Brackets, Cornices, &c., of the most approved design and finish.

**HUGUS & HACKE.**

**Silk Department.**

We have now open an extra large stock of Black and Colored Silks, to which we desire to call special attention. In Black Silks we offer very decided bargains in all the best known makes. Our specialty is Hand-made Black Silks we strongly recommend, being satisfied that a trial will demonstrate its superiority over any silk in the market at similar prices. In Colored Silks we show a very large assortment at popular prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
FIFTH AVENUE AND MARKET STREET.

**Flowers, Lawn Vases and Rustic Work**

If you wish to beautify your garden call at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street, for roses, hardy, monthly, moss and climbers.

Bedding plants of all descriptions, ornamental vines and creepers.

Lawn vases and rustic work with plants to fill them handsomely.

Do not forget the place, E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

**Lawn** Vases, Parlor Vases and Hanging Baskets, of great variety of design and neatness of finish as well as cheapness of price, at the Terra Cotta Depot of N. U. Walker and Co., No. 372 Penn avenue.

**Dr. Gale French,**
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

**Boston Brown Bread,** Saturday morning, at S. S. Marvin & Co.'s, 91 and 93 Liberty street.

**LATEST RIVER NEWS.**

**Specials to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

STEUBENVILLE, May 6, 1875.

The river has eight feet of water in the channel, and is stationary. The weather is cloudy and cool. Passed down—James Gilmore, J. H. Camden, Coal Valley, My Choice and Lion. Up—William Stone, Mahlie Ragon, Exchange and Iron Valley. Departed—Forest City, for Wheeling. Arrived—City of Quincy and Tom Jasper, from St. Louis.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 6, 1875.

The river has eight feet nine inches of water in the channel, and is falling. Departed—For Pittsburgh: Mahlie Ragon, Exchange, 8 A. M.; Courier, Parkersburg, 11 A. M. Sliver reshipped clay for Liverpool to-day. The weather is cloudy and cool.

BROWNSVILLE, May 6, 1875.

The river is falling slowly, with about eight feet eight inches of water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 49 at 7 P. M.

CINCINNATI, May 6, 1875.

There are seventeen feet four inches of water in the channel, and falling. The weather is cloudy. Arrived—John L. Rhoads, St. Louis. Departed—Cons. Millar, Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6, 1875.

Arrived—Muscatine, Galena; Belle Memphis and Kellogg, Memphis; Maggie, Illinois River; Ironsides, Cairo; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul. Departed—Minneapolis and Alice, St. Paul; Dugan, Missouri River; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Steamer, Vicksburg. The river is falling, and all the upper streams are declining. The weather is clear and warm. The New Orleans boats have agreed to land in turn, which will probably result in an advance of freights.

EVANSVILLE, May 6, 1875.

The weather is clear and pleasant; mercury 56 to 68. The river is falling fast, with 19 feet 2 inches of water on the gauge. Port list—Up: Graspow, 5 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 2 P. M.; J. W. Mills, 10; Dick Johnson, 5 P. M. Down—Bowling Green, 8 A. M.; Liberty No. 3 and barges, 10; Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Minnesota, 5:30; Red Cloud, 8. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, May 6, 1875.

The river rose eighteen inches. The weather is clear; mercury 82. Arrived—Parker, Cincinnati. Departed—Last night: Bee and barges, New Orleans; Future City, St. Louis; this evening: Dutch and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Chester, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg; Great Republic, New Orleans; Grand Lake and Alice Brown, with tows, Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1875.

The river is falling, with seven feet six inches in the canal, and six feet six inches in Indian Chute. Departed—Ed. Hall, dec'd, filed by Sheriff Bank, Kuo, Fourth avenue, and got a partial description of the men who had been there that afternoon for the supposed purpose of making a raid on it. The next morning he met a business man on Wood street, who pointed out to him three men who were at that time crossing Diamond alley and coming down Wood street, as the parties who were in the People's Savings Bank the previous afternoon. The Detective arrested one of them, Surdam, and subsequently, in company with Detectives Supples, he went to the Union Depot Hotel and arrested Palmer. They went back again soon after and took Thomas, whom they found in his room, in custody. Mr. Reardon, counsel for the prisoners, pressed the witness to tell the name of the business man who pointed three of the defendants out to him, but he declined to do so unless ordered by the Court, and the Court refused to make such an order.

Mr. S. F. Vonn Bonnhorst, Cashier of the People's Savings Bank, was next placed upon the stand, and stated that about ten o'clock on Monday forenoon the three defendants entered his bank and purchased a revenue stamp. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day two of the prisoners entered the bank, and one of them, Thomas, went to one side into the Director's room in such a familiar way as to lead witness to think that he was possibly acquainted with him. The other man, Surdam, came to the front attention with a Sardinian gold coin which he desired to get the full value of. While Mr. Vonn Bonnhorst was thus occupied, Mr. Wm. L. Jones and Mr. James W. Kenney came in, when Thomas came out of the Director's room and asked permission to go into the closet. Witness opened a door admitting him behind the counter and showed him the way. About this time another of the defendants came in, and got a different opening than the one at which Surdam was operating, asked information as to the genuineness of a twenty dollar bill which he fluttered in his hand. When Thomas came back from the water closet and saw that other men than Mr. Vonn Bonnhorst were in the bank, all three of the defendants left. Mr. Jones then told witness that he thought he had made a narrow escape.

To the last sentence Mr. Peardon objected, claiming that it was not evidence, and the Mayor acknowledged that, strictly speaking, it was not, but he said that lower courts were not so punctilious as higher ones.

The third witness called was Mr. Wm. L. Jones who said that he was standing at his office door No. 84 Fourth avenue, talking to Mr. Kenney when the latter pointed out Surdam, Thomas and Palmer as they were on the opposite side of the street, and told him that he thought they were suspicious characters.

Mr. Jones then went on and told the court how he had watched the men pass the People's Savings Bank, and then come back and look in the door, go a little farther on and finally return and go in the bank. Mr. Jones suspecting from the actions of the men that they were the ones the bank had followed them in, accompanied by Mr. Kenney, and stayed there until they left. This was the substance of Mr. Jones' evidence.

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